"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rain to-day; rain or snow, colder, to-morrow; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,439. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CANCERS VANISH WITHIN A MONTH

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow Tells of the Wonderful Effects of the Radium Treatment.

BUT IS STILL CAUTIOUS

Declines to Say That the Disease Has Been Cured, Though Former Patients Are Now at Work.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Dr. W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, Director of the Cancer Research Department of the Middlesex Hospital, whose brilliant success with the radium treatment of cancer, announced this morning, received great prominence in the press, has modestly described the results of his treatment of so-called hopeless cases as "encouraging," although from June to September last of sixty-eight cases treated thirty-two were discharged apparently cured, against a record of 100 per cent. of mortality in the same period of 1912.

In discussing his work with a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon, Dr. Lazarus-Barlow, in spite of the fact that many patients who entered the hospital to die have been discharged and are now going about their work, said, with scientific caution, it would be inaccurate to say that cures had been effected till considerable time had elapsed.

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow intends to publish a complete record of all the cancer cases treated with radium at the Middlesex Hospital up to Dec. 31 as soon as he has time, and he declined to-day to discuss specific cases on the ground that this information must necessarily appear first in the Bulletin of his own institution, but he finally consented to give to THE NEW YORK TIMES some general advance observations on the results obtained. He said:

"In cases suitable for radium treatment we introduce 150 milligrams into the substance of the growth and leave it for twenty-four hours. Then nothing is noticed for two or three days, but the pain and discharge begin to disappear from that time forward. By the fourteenth day you can see some softening, and the growth commences to disappear—that is, a diminution in its size then first becomes noticeable.

Fourteenth the Critical Day.

"From the fourteenth day onward the growth in a satisfactory case will progressively diminish until by the end of the month or six weeks nothing whatever is found except a small scar where the radium was introduced.

"Although we do not find anything in sight or touch, we must carefully guard against the assumption that the cancer is completely cured. Minute collections of cells may have been left uncured by the radium, and time alone can say whether this is the case or not. That the primary mass vanishes is certain, but one dare not yet say whether the cancer as a disease has been cured.

"Treatment by radium at the Middlesex Hospital has been going on for two years or more, but a marked departure in the method of treatment took place about six months ago, when we began to use much greater quantities of radium and also to introduce it into the growth. With that modification there occurred a great improvement in the results.

"The whole of my work at present, excluding a few cases of small rodent cancers, has been on patients for whom no further operation was possible, since it was felt that the use of an agent such as radium, which was under trial, was not justified in the cases of patients who could be dealt with by operation.

"Whether radium will replace the knife at some future date is a question one is unable to answer. But there is no agent which we have ever known, with the exception of the knife, that has done as much, and no remedial agent which has done one-hundredth part as much as radium. Much more work is to be done, but the result of the work so far is very encouraging. We must go forward."

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow again deplored the alleged corner in radium and the resultant prohibitive cost, which directly hampers his work, because he is unable to get as much radium as he needs. He said the hospital had only 200 milligrams, and wanted two grams.

The Directors of the British Radium Corporation, of which Sir Francis Fox is Chairman, have issued a reply to Dr. Lazarus-Barlow's complaint regarding the difficulty of obtaining radium. They say:

"Great efforts were made for reserving a supply of radium for the hospitals of England, and a considerable stock was held at their disposal for over six months, but there were delays on their part, and German buyers stepped in and purchased the entire stock at higher prices than were offered by the hospitals here. The Germans also entered into contracts with the company for considerable quantities, which will keep the works of the company busy for the best part of the current year.

"With a view, however, to meeting the demand of English hospitals and for the needs of the surgical and medical world, the company is erecting

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON FREES GIRL'S DOVE.

Little Willa Green Had Nursed Injured Bird Back to Strength.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 8.—President Woodrow Wilson stood on the veranda of his cottage at Sunset to-night and, at the request of a little brown-haired schoolgirl, released a white dove whose broken wing she had nursed back to strength. The bird fluttered for a moment, then paused on a heavy-limbed oak, as if preparing for a long flight, and soon was lost in the evening shadows.

The incident was a sequel to the President's motor ride to-day through Gulfport. School children lined both sides of the main street singing "America," and people came flocking from stores and shops as the President's car slowed down. A child of twelve handed the President a box and a letter which she asked him not to open until he reached home. When the President arrived, he read the following:

Dear Mr. President: You will find in this box a real, live dove. It flew in the door and broke its wing several months ago. We have cared for it, and, now that it is well, my mamma says we must give it freedom. If you will do me the honor to open its prison and let it fly away to find companions of its kind, I shall be very grateful. Lovingly, W. G.

P. S.—Just a little Tennessee girl enjoying the beautiful Southland.

The President asked Representative Harrison, who was riding with him, to find out the little girl's name, as he wanted to write that he had complied with her wish. After diligent inquiry the Congressman learned that the little girl was Willa Green. She had modestly signed her initials, because, as she afterward said, she did "not want anybody to know anything about it."

GEN. DIAZ IS CLEARED.

Judge Quashes the Indictment for Shooting His Mexican Assailant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—The indictment against Gen. Felix Diaz, in which he was charged with shooting and attempting to kill Guerrero, the Mexican who, with three companions, attacked and stabbed him on the Malecon in November, was quashed to-day, and the Judge ordered his $500 bail returned to him.

Cecilio Ocon, who accompanied Gen. Diaz and was indicted as an accomplice, was also released.

Under the rules of Cuban procedure, although the indictment has been quashed, the Judge's decision is still subject to the action of a higher court; but this will undoubtedly confirm the judgment of the lower, as the Judge says the evidence plainly shows that neither Diaz nor Ocon could have fired the shot which hit Guerrero.

Gen. Diaz said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Although I am free to leave here when I wish, I shall not depart until this affair has been completely and permanently settled, for I do not desire to risk the accusation that my departure is due to any fear that I shall not obtain complete justice and absolute vindication of the crime which has been imputed to me, namely, that I provoked such a foolish, vulgar fight, when the truth is that the desire of my assailants was to assassinate me, and I escaped by the merest accident."

PRISONERS IN FIFTH AVE.

Women Call Police, Then Are Liberated by Two Men.

A call of distress came over the wire into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 8 o'clock last night from two women, who said they had been prisoners for three hours on the fifth floor of 481 Fifth Avenue and threatened to break a window if not liberated immediately. Patrolman Bauer, hurrying to the rescue, found a wondering crowd, brought to the building by the sight of the prisoners waving their arms from a window above, and the crowd was further entertained by the spectacle of a very stout patrolman climbing through the transom.

By the time the weary Bauer had climed to the fifth floor, two young men brushed by him, put a key in the lock, and opened the door. The two women rushed out.

"We knew you were here," explained one of the young men, feebly, "and so we came to let you out."

"We didn't think you'd be mean enough to let us stay in this awful place all night," said one of the women, and then all four hurried away, with no other word to the bewildered Bauer than a hasty "Thanks, officer," tossed over the shoulder of one of the women.

He was just making his nameless report to the Lieutenant when another call for help came from two men and three women who had been locked in lofts on the sixth and seventh floors of the building at 53 West Thirty-sixth Street.

NEW TOLMAN PARDON OFFER

Usurer, If Freed, Willing to Forego Entirely His $500,000 Claims.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—A new proposal for the pardon of Daniel H. Tolman, the New York money lender who is serving six months for usury, is now under consideration by Gov. Glynn. It amplifies the offer recently made on behalf of Tolman and his assignees for an unconditional surrender of approximately $500,000 in notes from nearly 20,000 different borrowers in this State, principal and interest, in return for the remission of the remainder of the sentence, a little more than two months.

The men who presented this proposal to the Governor to-day in behalf of Tolman, his family, and some of the debtors brought assurances that Judge Zeller, before whom the money lender was convicted, was in favor of the pardon and that it would not be opposed by District Attorney Whitman.

It is understood that the Governor has been disposed to favor the extension of clemency, but has not acted for fear that, if granted, some way might be devised to push these claims, although in the main they would have no standing in court because of the usurious interest. It is said that the new proposal removes the possibility of any attempt being made to realize on the notes.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitation. New York store, 273 Chambers Street.—Adv.

ARMY MEN ACCUSED OF PRESS ACTIVITY

Garrison Orders Inquiry Into Publication of Articles to Promote Intervention in Mexico.

WORK OF SECRET AGENT

Infantry Association to Discontinue Employing Him on Secretary's Disapproval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Garrison made an issue to-day with the army officers at the head of the United States Infantry Association, who have been charged with being responsible for articles sent out by a press agent for the purpose of promoting sentiment for intervention in Mexico.

About a year ago the association, which publishes The United States Infantry Journal, employed a newspaper man to prepare for publication in the press articles explanatory of the general plan for the reorganization of the army as worked out by the General Staff and at the Army War College, and approved by Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, and recommended to Congress by President Taft. Some of the articles were submitted to Secretary Garrison and had his approval, but he did not know that the man who brought them to him was employed by the association.

It was the purpose of the association not to allow it to become generally known that their employe was really a press agent. The article supporting intervention, which has provoked Secretary Garrison's criticism, contained an interview with Senator Catron of New Mexico, in which the Senator said he had advised Gen. Villa, the revolutionary commander, that the United States would probably intervene. Mr. Catron was also represented as urging that the United States army should be increased in skeleton organization to 200,000 men, which would be enough to deal with the Mexican situation.

The association does not appear to have been responsible for this interview, but Secretary Garrison became aware through its publication that the association had a press agent. He therefore to-day addressed the following memoranda to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff:

I hand you herewith a copy of an article alleging that certain officers of the army are connected with the distribution of free "press matter." Please look into the case sufficiently to ascertain whether it is a fact that officers of the army are furnishing matter to the newspapers concerning questions of policy that are under discussion between the department and Congress, or any other matter not strictly within the line of duty of such officers.

I feel very strongly that the best interests of the country and of the army would be served if officers of the army would not indulge in public debate or discussion, or in any sort of public propaganda, with respect to army matters of a debatable nature. I think one of the reasons for having a civilian Secretary of War was so that he could gather from all sources the needs, requirements, and other matters connected with his department, and present them to Congress for its action, and that it is unwise and inexpedient for army officers, even for a laudable purpose, individually or in collective organizations, to carry on a propaganda to influence legislation with respect to any such matter. The mutual and reciprocal relations between Congress and the department will be very much better in my view if, on behalf of the department, all of its needs are solely voiced by or through the Secretary.

Gen. Wood later informed Secretary Garrison that he had taken the matter up with Major Evan Johnson, the editor of the infantry journal, and had been informed that the association had confined the matter sent out under its authority strictly to that dealing with the approved plan for the organization of the army. Gen. Wood told Major Johnson that the Secretary did not approve of the employment of a press agent by an organization of army officers, and Major Johnson said that the association would terminate the arrangement.

By the President's direction Gen. Wood has begun the preparation of a general order to the army advising officers what the War Department considers to be their proper attitude with reference to the discussion of matters pertaining to the service or the publication of articles concerning the army.

RUNAWAY DELAYS WEDDING.

Bride So Alarmed Ceremony Has to be Put Off Two Hours.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 8.—Frank H. Gilbert, Deputy Town Clerk of Hempstead, drove up to the rectory of the Presbyterian Church at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With him in the automobile was Miss Maud Cotter of Freeport and inside the rectory was the Rev. Frank H. Kerr waiting by appointment to marry them.

But just as the car halted, a runaway team approached at full speed. The frightened animals were headed straight for them, but swerving within a few feet they smashed a lamp post into pieces, and backing across the street knocked down a telephone pole. That was the end of the performance, and the driver was unhurt, but Miss Cotter went into hystrics at this juncture and was so upset that it was two hours before she felt well enough to be married. Last night the Gilberts started South on their wedding trip.

A BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL.

Sixteen Summonses Issued for Officers and Contractors' Clerks.

YONDON, Jan. 8.—Summonses for 16 British Army officers and civilians were granted to-day by the police magistrate at the Bow Street Court. The men are called on to appear on Jan. 17 to answer charges in connection with the management of the canteens in army barracks.

No names or particulars of the charges have been given out for publication, but it is known generally that the army officers concerned belong to the Quartermaster's Department and that all of them have risen from the ranks, while the civilians summoned to appear are clerks employed by contractors.

Systematic bribery and corruption are reported to have been in progress for some time, and are said to have reached such proportions that the War Office decided that the court-martial which it had proposed to call would not have jurisdiction sufficiently wide to deal properly with the scandal.

Henry Ford Explains His $10,000,000 Gift
Dr. Charles W. Eliot on the Twentieth Century Religion.
A Talk with New York's New Police Head.
The Passing of Reno as a Divorce Centre.
London Publisher Says the Tango Hurts the Book Trade.
Count Zeppelin's Memoirs of Our Civil War.
These are six features of a Magazine Section that no one can afford to miss.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

FORD GIVES REASONS FOR PROFIT SHARING

Taking Dividends in Good-Will, the Automaker Calls His $10,000,000 Plan.

Henry Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, who astonished the industrial world by the announcement of his plan to share $10,000,000 of 1914 profits with employes, is a guest at the Hotel Belmont. There was nothing about his demeanor when he was seen at the hotel last night to indicate that he thought that he had done anything remarkable. In his low voice, the man who was a working machinist himself a few years ago made it plain that he looked upon the division of $10,000,000 among 30,000 working men and women merely as a method of taking dividends in good-will.

"When all else has been gained or lost," he said, "good-will is the only thing left. It is the only thing that counts, after all."

Mr. Ford laid emphasis, however, on the fact that he did not consider his profit-sharing plan as a work of philanthropy.

"The increase in pay which our employes will receive," he said, "is neither charity nor wages. It is simply profit sharing. In a way it is a piece of efficiency engineering, too. We expect to get better work, more efficient work, as one result. And that is one reason why we decided to make the distribution now—in estimated profits for the year to come rather than in a mere promise of increase at the end of the year. When you have given a man something, you know, then you can talk to him. You have a basis to go on."

"We were anxious also to begin the eight-hour shift plan with twenty-four-hour operation," continued Mr. Ford, who expects to manufacture 300,000 automobiles this year. "We have wanted to get to the eight-hour shift for some time, and we have been contemplating a profit-sharing plan of some kind for a good while, also. Looking out of the window and seeing a good many men idle, we felt that this was the psychological moment, and the particular plan announced on Tuesday was decided upon in about forty-eight hours. We are getting up to maximum production, you see, and soon will be turning out more than 1,100 machines a day."

There is no reason, Mr. Ford believes, why other large manufacturing concerns should not do as his company has done, and he cannot see why his action should cause any condition of upheaval and industrial unrest in other factories as has been prophesied. Of this phase of the matter Mr. Ford said:

"Any one may put a similar plan into operation. There is nothing new about profit sharing. It can be done in proportion to the size of the plant by any manufacturer. When you come to look at it, what we have done is not so very big. It looks big in the aggregate, but you must remember that the division applies to more than 30,000 persons, and the individual increase will not be large. The plan applies, you see, not only to the Detroit factory but to our factories and assembling plants all over the world; the Long Island City plant, the English plant, all of them."

When he was asked how the floor sweepers and men employed in like capacities could earn the minimum wage of $5 for ean eight-hour day, which they are to receive under the new plan, Mr. Ford replied:

"They are not floor sweepers long. They begin at that, perhaps, but we have a special department which teaches them in two weeks to make some particular portion of the finished machine. They thus become mechanics. In two weeks they are specialists—for us. If they do not succeed at first, we try them again in some other department, until either we find what they can do, or find that they are hopelessly inefficient.

"The increase applies to all wage earners as distinguished from salaried employes. Some question has been raised about making the minimum for women less than that for men. The proportionate wage in this regard will not differ from the present rate. Our present minimum for women is $40 a month. No girl is hired for less than that. Many are making $60 and $70 or more. Under the new plan women will share with men in the increase—proportionally—save that in the case of women with large families dependent upon them the minimum will be $5 a day."

Mr. Ford paused a moment, and then, as if summing up the whole matter, said: "It's just good-will."

NO JOBS FOR OUTSIDERS.

Ford Co. Warns That 5,000 Places Are Only for Detroiters.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—Reports indicating that a great many unemployed men were coming to Detroit in hope of getting work in the Ford motor plant caused one of officials of the company to issue a warning to-day that the 5,000 new jobs at the Ford plant were for Detroit workingmen only.

"We hope that our profit-sharing system will not be the cause of bringing more men to Detroit than can possibly obtain employment here," said the official making the statement. "We cannot take on more than 5,000 additional men, and we can easily find that many who are out of work now right here in Detroit."

There was another crowd of unemployed at the plant this morning, but they numbered less than a third as many as were present on Wednesday, when 12,000 appeared. Some arrived just after midnight and remained until the middle of the forenoon. Early in the day they discovered that the employment office was kept closed, and then they slowly dispersed.

Ford officials are at sea as to how to proceed to hire the large number of men who will be needed next Monday. Picking them a few at a time, as has been done this week, is too slow, and yet to open the office to all-comers would cause an overwhelming rush.

WIRCARING a health-building combination of Wine, Extract of Beef and Malt. Leading dealers.—Adv.

QUOTE KAISER'S HEIR IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Berlin Papers Report Him as Saying That He Has Been Greatly Misunderstood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—To-day's newspapers reveal an organized attempt to minimize the Crown Prince's telegraphic activity in connection with the conflict in Alsace between the army and the people.

Several versions, variously described as "absolutely authentic" and "from the most competent quarter," seek to convince the country that the Kaiser's heir has been grievously misunderstood and that nothing was further from his intention than to espouse an anti-popular cause.

The Berliner Tageblatt quotes what purport to be verbatim statements of the Crown Prince. According to them he earnestly deprecates the bad blood between the Alsatians and the military. Anybody who knows him, the statement says, also knows how remote it is from his views that "highhandedness" should prevail in Germany or that the laws should not be respected.

Concerning the Zabern incidents the Crown Prince said: "The tunic of honor which an officer wears must be unconditionally preserved from insult. I cannot doubt that this is also the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the German people. It is the duty of a Colonel to protect his officers and men from insult with all legal means. He owes this duty not only to himself, his regiment, and the army, but also to the nation. How far mistakes have been made the courts must prove."

It is "wholly unintelligible" to the Crown Prince that the people should accuse him of "interference pending the proceedings."

The Vossische Zeitung is authorized to make a similar statement on behalf of the Crown Prince, and it adds that the published text of the telegram to Col. von Reuter was wholly apocryphal.

The Tägliche Rundschau to-night "authoritatively states" that the telegram merely commended Col. von Reuter's "energetic procedure." This paper makes the revelation that the Crown Prince's intervention in the Morocco controversy in 1911 was not confined to his anti-English demonstration in the Reichstag, but that he telegraphed to his brothers urging them to unite with him in a protest against the Government's policy.

RELATIVES SUSPECT POISON

State's Attorney, After Inquiry, May Order Palmer's Body Exhumed.

Special to The New York Times.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Jan. 8.—Announcement was made to-day by State's Attorney Donald T. Warner that he would investigate the sudden death of William P. Palmer of Torrington on Sept. 27, 1913, and that if the circumstances seemed to warrant such a course he would order the body exhumed and an autopsy held. This action was taken on the demand of relatives who, although a verdict of death by natural causes was given by the Medical Examiner, were suspicious that the death was caused by poisoning.

Palmer, a former Borough Sheriff, was taken suddenly ill while at his work after eating a sandwich which he had brought from home, and died half an hour later. A boarder named Taylor is alleged to have left town the same day. The widow left Torrington ten days later, and soon afterward, it is said, ordered her furniture shipped to "Mrs. C. Taylor, Philadelphia." It is reported that the couple were married in Philadelphia within a month after Palmer's death.

BARS "SALOME" IN BOSTON.

Mme. Aguglia Comments on Mayor's Action and the Reason for It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Mayor Fitzgerald to-day prohibited the performance of "Salome" at Levitan's Hub Theatre.

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Italian actress, who was to have appeared in the title rôle, commented as follows on the Mayor's action:

"For myself, I am glad that your Lord Mayor Fitzgerald will not let me play Salome. I do not like the lady. She is a very bad woman. But I play her because she is—how do you say?—very difficult and very artistic. I do not like to play a bad lady myself. But that is not what your Boston people say they want the play stopped for. They say it is sacrilegious. They say it is unchristian.

"Nice ladies come here to the theatre. They read the Bible to me. They say it is bad to have the head of John the Baptist on the stage in a play. They even give me little good books about the Bible. But they say nothing about the wicked woman in the play. Salome herself they think nothing of."

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE FLORIDA
Superior service via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York, daily, 12:00 noon. Drawing, Stateroom, Sleeping cars. Dining car service. Information New York Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

INQUIRY INTO DEALS OF FEDERAL CLERKS

Treasury and Justice Departments Hear Witnesses on Their Real Estate Operations.

FORMED A STOCK COMPANY

But Law Forbids Appraiser's Employes to Engage in Business—Claimant of Loan Causes Trouble.

The Great Kills Land and Development Company of Staten Island, a corporation of which all the officers are employed in the ofice of Frederick A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, is and has been for some weeks past the subject of a rigid investigation by the officials of the Treasury Department in Washington. For several days the investigation has been a matter of gossip in the Appraiser's Stores, and it was rumored yesterday that the Department of Justice as well as the Treasury Department was taking a hand in it.

It was said that several features connected with the promotion and conduct of the company had come in for a searching inquiry, one of them being the allegation that the Great Kills Land and Development Company had done considerable business in the sale of stock among employes in the Appraiser's office. One of the clerks, it was said, had loaned the company sums aggregating about $2,000, which he was now very anxious to get back.

The basis of the investigation is that the incorporation of the company was a direct violation of Section 2,941 of the Federal Revised Statutes, which says:

Officers and employes of the Appraiser's Department at New York are not permitted to engage in any commercial or mercantile business, either as principals or agents.

The company was incorporated at Albany on Aug. 13 last, the incorporators being Joseph A. Springstead, Henry D. Fellows, and Miss Josephine Saldini. Springstead is the President, Fellows the Vice President, and Miss Saldini the Secretary of the company. The capital of the company is $50,000.

Mr. Springstead holds an important place in the Protest and Law Division of the Appraiser's Department, and was until recently the acting head of that division. He is the principal backer of the Great Kills Land and Development Company, but he has denied that any of the stock of the company had been sold in the Appraiser's Stores.

Springstead lives in Hoboken. It was said yesterday that he was the owner of a good deal of Staten Island real estate, and it was said that in the administration of Francis W. Bird as Appraiser of the Port Springstead became Mr. Bird's chief adviser, and his advice was welcomed in the reorganization of the department, the removal of employes, promotions, reductions, &c., and that his influence had been felt in the Treasury Department in Washington. He was one of the investigators on commissions having for their object the improvement of governmental methods.

Fellows, the Vice President of the company, is in charge of the Invoice Bureau in the Appraiser's Department, while Miss Saldini, the secretary of the company, is a stenographer in the Appraiser's office. Through the influence of one of his superiors among the employes, Fellows, it was said yesterday, was jumped from a middle grade clerkship that carried a yearly salary of $1,000 to the head of the Invoice Bureau, which carries a salary of about $2,600 a year.

According to one of the many reports going the rounds of the Appraiser's Stores, on which the clerks lent the company about $[illegible],000, for which he received security in the shape of a mortgage. This clerk is now clamoring for the return of his money, and he is one of the witnesses who have been examined by the Treasury Department investigators. The investigation is in the immediate charge of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, the official in charge of the customs administration.

The investigation by the Government was started near the close of Mayor Mitchel's term as Collector of the Port, and it was Mr. Mitchel, it was said yesterday, who had brought the matter to the attention of the Treasury Department officials in Washington.

It is understood that the findings in the inquiry have been turned over to Appraiser Higgins for such recommendations as he may see fit to make pending final action. Should the Treasury Department decide that the incorporators of the land concern have violated the Federal statutes, the penalty may be dismissal. The report is also expected to make it plain whether undue pressure has been brought to bear on employes in the Appraiser's office to invest in the land company through fear or favor.

PAID $30 FOR HIS MURDER.

State Police Theory in Mystery of a Pennsylvanian's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BERWICK, Penn., Jan. 8.—That William Lechtenfeld, whose body was found riddled with bullets in Briar Creek township on Dec. 19, paid $30 for his own murder is the conclusion announced to-day by the police who have been working on the case. Lechtenfeld, they say, furnished the revolver, bought the cartridges, hired the assassin to commit the deed, and stood in the bushes while the fellow aimed and fired. To prove this, the State constabulary have an amazing array of evidence.

The motive of the crime was lacking from the first. There was every indication of suicide with the physical impossibility of it. He had threatened suicide by poisoning and shooting, but feared to take his life because he believed his soul would be damned. In a saloon he offered money to a man to kill him, and it has been established that he left the saloon with a strange foreigner, although nothing was thought of it at the time.

The belief that he paid for his own murder is supported by the fact that he had money above the amount he offered for the killing when he left home and that there was little on his person when the body was found.

COAST LINE'S "FLORIDA SPECIAL."
27th Season of Florida's Finest Train. 12:30 noon. 2 other Ltd. Trains Daily 9:15 A. M., 3:34, 9:30 P. M. 1218 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1400.—Adv.

CREWE HOUSE FOR J. B. DUKE

Tobacco Man Leases Fine Residence—May Live in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Crewe House in Curzon Street, Mayfair, has been let by Lord Crewe for six months with the option of purchase, to J. B. Duke, the American tobacco manufacturer, who, it is understood, intends to make his home in London.

Crewe House is one of the few detached residences in Mayfair. It has a large garden and contains thirty apartments, the principal reception rooms being on the ground floor.

When it was renovated after a fire about three years ago a new dining room and a picture gallery were built at the back of the house. One of these rooms opens out of the other, and both are decorated in white and gold. The dining room is furnished in Chippendale. The drawing room is upholstered in blue.

HADLEY GOING TO OXFORD.

President of Yale Will Speak There on American Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—An invitation to deliver a course of three lectures at Oxford University, England, has been tendered to President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale and he has accepted. The course will be given during May, and Dr. Hadley will sail from this country April 21. The subject of the course will be "Institutions of the United States."

The Oxford lectureship deals with subjects pertaining to American political institutions, and the lectures to be given by President Hadley will be the third series on this topic. The two previous incumbents of this lectureship have been James Ford Rhodes and Charles Francis Adams.

TO HANDLE WIFE'S ESTATE.

Louis E. Stoddard Seeks to be Administrator of $2,000,000 Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 8.—Major Louis E. Stoddard, a member of the international polo team that defeated the English players last year, made application in the Probate Court to-day to be declared administrator of the estate of his wife, Rebecca Darlington Stoddard, who died last month leaving three children, including a son two days old.

Mrs. Stoddard died intestate, leaving property valued at $2,000,000. She was a daughter of Henry Darlington, a Pittsburgh coal and iron mine owner.

No opposition to the appointment of Major Stoddard is expected at the hearing on his application next week. Most of Mrs. Stoddard's property was real estate, about $500,000 worth of which is in Pittsburgh.

MRS. LAMONT'S DOG LOST.

A Reward of $25 Is Offered for the Return of Pito.

Pito, the little yellow pomeranian dog which has been a pet in the household of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont at 2 West Fifty-third Street, for the last six years, has been lost or stolen. Mrs. Lamont, widow of Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's second Administration, wants Pito back and she is advertising in THE TIMES, offering a reward of $25.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Lamont left her home in the care of servants while she went to the opera with her daughters. When she returned Pito had vanished.

Once before Pito had strayed away. That was two years ago. An advertisement resulted in a recovery of the pet in a grocery store near the Lamont home.

"Pito must have wandered from the house after I left for the opera," said Mrs. Lamont last night. "I can't describe Pito except that she is yellow. She wore no collar. I got her in Florence, Italy, six years ago, and she is invaluable as a pet."

STARTLING STYLES FOR MEN

Tight-Fitting Suits, with Fancy Overcoats, Planned by Designers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—Mere man of 1914 will be in the modest violet class in the style of his clothes, according to the creations being planned for him by the National Association of Clothing Designers, now in convention here.

Just as little cloth as possible will be used to frame his figure.

It will cling to his form like tights to the pony ballet.

Quiet colors with a decided lean to the sober shades will be offered.

He will be saved from complete oblivion by wild designs in overcoats with bat wing sleeves and horse blanket effects. There will be wide lapels running low down the front and strap loops through which to thrust the arms.

HOLD UP FIVE HATS.

Mrs. Gilchrist Learns Bermuda Is Not Part of the United States.

"Five hats valued at $500 belonging to Mrs. William Gilchrist, who lives at the Hotel Plaza, were held by the custom officials when she arrived yesterday with her husband from Bermuda on the Royal Mail steam packet Arcadian. Mrs. Gilchrist was told by the Acting Deputy Surveyor in charge that the hats could be passed if she would remove the wild bird plumage with which they were adorned. Mrs. Gilchrist said she bought the hats in the United States and took them to Bermuda with her a few weeks ago.

"I did not know that Bermuda was out of the United States," said Mrs. Gilchrist, "and that I should have to re-enter the country as if I was returning from a trip to Europe."

WEST IS BEST FOR LAWYERS

Harvard Law School Secretary Says Beginners Make More There.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 8.—The fees of a lawyer during his first year of practice average only $664; his earnings after ten years amount to an average of $5,000, according to a compilation of the incomes of recent graduates of the Harvard Law School, announced to-day by Richard Ames, Secretary of the school.

Earnings of young lawyers west of the Mississippi were found to be considerably greater than those of graduates locating in the East. Average earnings of these graduates in New England were found to be less than in any other section.

Lily Drinking Cups are inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, for samples and prices.—Adv.

PANAMA MARINES TO GO TO VERA CRUZ

Entire Isthmian Force of 420 Men Assigned to Warship Duty.

READY FOR AN UPRISING?

Officials Explain Shift on Health Grounds, but Rumor Hints at a Coming Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The announcement by the Navy Department to-day that 420 marines, comprising the entire marine force stationed in the Isthmus of Panama would be distributed among the warships at Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports has created a great deal of comment. The Navy Department's explanation was that it was convenient to [illegible] these marines from Panama at this time, and that the ultimate object was to place them in camp on Culebra Island or at Guantanamo, Cuba, where the United States has a naval station, to give them opportunity for target practice. It was said also that health conditions at Camp Elliott, where the marines have been stationed, were bad, and it was deemed necessary to move them as a matter of precaution.

There is strong ground for the belief, however, that the transfer of these marines from Panama to augment the forces aboard the battleships in Eastern Mexican waters is part of a plan gradually to increase the number of marines who will be available for landing purposes should a sudden emergency require that they be put ashore in Mexico. This belief is emphasized by the fact that the Navy Department announced recently that the marines serving in the Canal Zone were to be distributed at navy yards along the Atlantic Coast whose marine garrisons had been depleted through the concentration of battalions and regiments at the advanced base stations recently selected.

In addition there is no special economy in keeping enlisted ment on shipboard in the tropics when a transport could, within a week, put them in camp at Guantanamo, where they could be maintained much more conveniently and economically.

The decision of Secretary Daniels to order the Panama marine garrison transport ships in Mexican waters is said to have been backed by recommendations by the General Board of the Navy and the aids to the Secretary of the Navy.

Considerable concern was shown by the higher officials of the Navy Department when they realized that the marine movement announced was likely to give rise to much speculation as to its bearing on the Mexican situation. They sought to minimize the importance of the movement by the explanation mentioned. It was reported that some of the naval authorities feared that President Wilson would not be pleased when he heard of this movement, as it was in conflict with his standing order that no action should be taken by either the War Department or the Navy Department that would in any way encourage the idea that the Government was preparing for hostile action in Mexico.

Underlying hte order for this transfer of marines is said to be a growing fear that an uprising against the Huerta Government in territory which is now controlled by the Federal forces may come at any time and bring imminent danger to the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners. With an adequate force of marines at hand, protection to these foreign citizens and subjects could be given without delay. The addition of the detachment from Camp Elliott will increase the force of marines under Rear Armiral Fletcher to the proportions of a regiment of full war strength.

The marines at Panama are to be taken away by the battleship Minnesota. It was said at the Navy Department that they would be transferred to Culebra or Guantanamo, probably in May. The general policy of concentrating the bulk of the Marine Corps will eventually bring the marines now at Panama and other places to Pensacola, Philadelphia, and Mare Island for advanced base training. A company of only 105 men will be maintained at Panama and Guantanamo.

VILLA HAS DISAPPEARED.

Federals Suspect a Ruse and Await Rebels' Next Move.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Jan. 8, (Via U. S. Army Telephone.)—"Hamlet" with the Prince left out is like the rebel army of the north to-night, with "Pancho" Villa dropped out of sight. The rebels profess to know as little about him as do the Federals, and neither side is taking any chances until Villa reappears. Knowing his record in Juarez, when he tricked the garrison commanded by Gen. Francisco Castro, this doughty little Federal fighter is taking more precautions this time, and is not permitting his men to leave the town. When Orozco led his irregular Federal column out across the plain on a forcaging and scouting expedition, he was immediately ordered to return, nad did so without loss of time.

Bushwhacking, fighting from ambush, and double-crossing are Villa's principal military manoeuvres. After Orozco's Federals had left Ojinaga they received a report that Villa had withdrawn into La Mula Pass and had fortified it on both sides for the express purpose of "getting" Orozco, his sworn enemy. The ruse of withdrawing from the battlefield was adopted, it is said, for no other reason than to draw out the Federals from the plain, and, after cutting them to pieces in the precipitous defiles of the mountain pass, to capture the town, drained of its best fighting men.

On top of the plateau, the Federals prefer sitting and smoking, building fortifications, and chattering with their women, to going hunting for the enemy. Neither side seems inclined to take the aggressive, and it is probable that this waiting game will continue until some trivial incident starts the battle to going again.

Inspection of the former rebel position tends to show there are reasons why the attack was abandoned. The rebels lost so heavily in the assault that they no longer possessed the necessary vitality to continue the combat. Rebel dead are everywhere and thousands of empty shells are to be seen in rebel positions beyond the town.

The Federals, having finished with their scavanger work, have given themselves over to celebrating the defeat of the rebels like a lot of Aztecs. The stores have been reopened in Ojinaga,

the residents have returned, and the soldiers are spending their bonuses, which they received for their gallant fight against the enemy.

The rebels took an aeroplane across the river below the town last night, and it will be used in locating the enemy, and in dropping bombs upon the plateau when the battle begins again.

Appeals have been sent from the Red Cross at Presidio and the citizens of Marfa for assistance in caring for the refugees, including the wounded. All officers and men of the United States Army patrol have been vaccinated against small pox, and all cases have been isolated.

Gen. Mancilla No Deserter, but Ill.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 8.—Gen. José Mancilla, who left the Federal army at Ojinaga and crossed to Presidio yesterday, did not desert his command, but is seriously ill, and came to the United States to seek medical attention. This was the report that Major McNamee, commanding the United States border patrol, made to-day to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, at department headquarters here.

Gen. Bliss has refused Gen. Mancilla's request to be allowed to come with his son to San Antonio for treatment unless he resigns from the Mexican army. It is said that the Mexican General will appeal to the Seate Department.

Other reports to-day from Major McNamee told of improved conditions in Presidio. Most of the refugees and camp flowers who came north from Chihuahua with the Federals have returned to the Mexican side.

CARRANZA OFF FOR BORDER.

Starts with His Cabinet and Troops for Culiacan, Near Nogales.

MAYTORENA, Sonora, Jan. 8.—Gen. Carranza, most of his Cabinet Ministers, and the expedition of Gen. Lucio Blanco are on the way to Culiacan, below Nogales, on the Arizona border. The proposed trip into Chihuahua admittedly had been abandoned for the present, at least. It had been expected that Gen. Carranza would make an automobile trip to Juarez along the Arizona border. Maytorena was the stopping place to-night.

Coincidental with the departure from Hermosillo came the announcement that Gen. Manuel Achao, an insurgent commander in Chihuahua, had been named Civil Governor of that State. This office has been held by Gen. Francisco Villa, military commander of the Constitutionalists in Chihuahua. It was said that Villa would remain as military commander.

O'SHAUGHNESSY SEES LIND.

Latter Said to Have Chidden Diplomat for Intimacy with Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 8.—John Lind and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, had several long interviews to-day.

One rumor current is that President Wilson's special representative has taken the diplomat to task for his unofficial but very intimate relations with President Huerta.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., Jan. 8.—Denial of press reports from Mexico City stating that two prominent Mexicans were aboard the scout criser Chester when she came here recently was to-day authorized at the President's cottage. Attention was called to the President's informal statement Saturday that nobody accompanied Mr. Lind.

COMMENDS CARDEN TRANSFER.

London Daily News Praises Grey's Action in Behalf of Harmony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 9.—The Daily News, in an editorial on Sir Lionel Carden's transfer, says:

"The Foreign Office, on the whole, has acted with commendable promptitude in the matter, and the extreme satisfaction which is expressed in the United States is its reward. At the time of the incident created by the extraordinary interview Sir Lionel Carden is alleged to have given to American journalists, we expressed ourselves as of the opinion that Sir Lionel Carden's continued residence in Mexico was undesirable in the interests of Anglo-American friendship. The sequel more than confirms this opinion.

"How far Sir Lionel Carden committed himself deliberately to the opposition of President Wilson's Mexican policy and why he did so, if the charge is true, are questions still rather dark, and not now perhaps much worth answering. What is fairly clear is that American public opinion would never after the interview have believed in the sincerity of Great Britain's support of Wilson so long as Sir Lionel Carden remained the accredited representative of this country in Mexico. Official denials and qualifications are quite useless in such a case, and the Foreign Office has undoubtedly taken the right step in resolving to transfer Sir Lionel's activities to another sphere."

JESTS OVER VILLA'S "MOVIES."

London Evening News Foresees Beneficial Effects Upon Soldiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—THE NEW YORK TIMES'S El Paso dispatch announcing that Gen. Villa has entered into a contract with a film company is the subject of an amusing leading article in The Evening News, which suggests the possibility of other Generals following his example and of a battle raging for the possession of the cameras, each side realizing the value of their capture. The article adds:

"The introduction of the film on the battlefield can hardly fail in any case to have a remarkable effect upon the behavior of the troops. The soldiers will feel as individuals that the eyes of the world are upon them, and if a soldier feels tempted to run away the thought that he may be seen bolting across the screen at home in the course of the next few days or weeks must surely exercise a great restraining effect. On the other hand, his heroic deeds will be done in the limelight and fully and permanently recorded."

The Daily Citizen, commenting on Villa's contract, says:

"European Governments, harrassed by their growing expenditures, could gain considerable revenue in a similar way. The rights of 'filming' the proceedings of the Hungarian Chamber should be worth a handsome figure; even the picture of the House of Commons on Budget night might save us the sugar tax, while a film of the Cabinet council when the navy estimates were under discussion might pay half the cost of the navy without any secrets being betrayed."

Jack Rose Quits Farming.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 8.—Jack Rose, the former New York gambler and witness in the Rosenthal murder trial, has given up farming. He sold his farm near here yesterday and, with his family, has taken up his residense at the Westport Hotel.

NOW FEAR SWEET IS CLOSE TO BARNES

Progressive Republicans in Assembly Doubt Reality of Speakership 'Victory Over Bossism.'

HONOR OFFERED TO HINMAN

Sweet Wants Defeated Barnes Candidate to be Floor Leader—Denies Election Through Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Now that Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego has been elected Speaker of the Assembly, Republican Assemblymen of a progressive trend are beginning to wonder if, after all, their victory will not turn out a barren one.

With the realisation that Mr. Sweet really was the second choice of the Republican State Chairman, William Barnes, for the Speakership, those Progressive Republicans who imagined that they were striking a death blow at bossism through the defeat of the Barnes Assemblyman, Harold J. Hinman, for Speaker, are filled with doubt.

"Hinman, whom we defeated, is more of a Progressive than Sweet, whom we elected," is a Progressive plaint heard at the Capitol. No repudiation of Barnes or what he represents has come from Sweet, and the leading editorial in Mr. Barnes's local newspaper to-day appears under the caption, "A Session Well Begun."

While the Barnes candidate, Mr. Hinman, failed to land the Speakership, he enjoys the refusal of the Republican leadership of the Assembly, a position in many respects more important than the Speakership. As a floor leader, Mr. Hinman would have what he would not have had as Speaker—a matchless opportunity to practice his bent for pleasing oratory.

While Sweet would be acting the silent part of moderator Hinman would be on the floor doing, and the Speaker would be greatly dependent upon him. If anything should go wrong Sweet, to whom Mr. Hinman would owe his appointment, and who with his power to make up the working committees of the house, would be responsible for the Assembly machinery, would have to take the blame, and Mr. Barnes would be in a position to disclaim all responsibility for the course of the Speaker, whose election was engineered by his opponents in the Republican organization.

It was not until after the election of Mr. Sweet as the caucus candidate for Speaker that the anti-Barnes board of strategy—Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, Ogden L. Mills, and Samuel S. Koenig—began to take notice of the presence in the Assembly chamber of Ellis J. Staley, Mr. Barnes's principal lieutenant here. Subsequently they learned that Mr. Staley had been directing operations on the Assembly floor from an adjacent room in the Capitol and that it was not until he gave the signal that the Hinman vote was swung in a block to Mr. Sweet. This was not done until the vote of both candidates combined was sufficient to control the caucus.

Not Enthusiastic for Sweet.

When the anti-Barnes men were willing to take Sweet, because his election would mean the defeat of Hinman and for that reason could be construed as a moral victory, they would rather have seen the victory go to almost any of the other candidates, except, of course, Hinman. Only two weeks before the caucus, at a conference held in Syracuse, the anti-Barnes leaders had decided that Sweet should be dropped as the candidate of the Progressive Republicans, because he was regarded as being too close to Barnes Their real choice was Clinton T. Horton of Erie, a sure-enough progressive, but whose legislative experience was limited to one Assembly session.

The Stimson - Parsons - Mills - Koenig combination of anti-Barnes leaders, who were sitting up with the Republican Assemblymen at that early hour on Wednesday morning when the chances began to favor Sweet, were working for an adjournment and a conference at which they expected to try to persuade other candidates to swing their following to Horton, trusting to the twenty Progressive votes pledged to him to make up for any Republican defection which might result. But the Sweet-Hinman people would listen to no such proposal.

In his work during the three years Mr. Sweet has been a member of the Assembly he has not shone as a Progressive, his critics say. He was one of the "regulars," and was well taken care of in the matter of legislation and committee assignments. He never played a conspicuous part in the Assembly. His voice has been heard only on rare occasions in Assembly debates on measures of State-wide importance. He has worked hard for his constituents in Oswego County and has been successful in getting bills through promoting the welfare of the people in his district. He has become known as a useful member of the working committees on which he has held assignments —those on insurance, labor and industries, internal affairs, and canals.

Mr. Sweet, when he ran for the Assembly last year, did not have the indorsement of the Progressives. Col. John A. Mott, a veteran worker in the Republican Party, is the head of the Oswego organization. His son, Congressman Luther W. Mott, was one of the anti-Barnes strategists the night of the caucus, and as active head of the Sweet canvass scored a victory.

Mr. Sweet is 42 years old. He is squat and broad. His face has the pink glow of youth, though his hair is turning gray and getting sparse. He was born in Oswego County and has lived there all his life. In 1895 he engaged in the paper manufacturing business with his brother in Phoenix, his birthplace. He has prospered. At present he is a director of a telephone company and a furniture concern, and Treasurer of the Phoenix Water Power Owners' Association. He has been active in politics in his home county for years. He does not lack courage.

The Speaker saw many of the members to-day and learned their wishes as to committee assignments, which will be announced when the Assembly meets again a week from Monday. The Speaker said he would be governed by the wishes of the Democratic and Progressive leaders in selecting the minority representation on the various committees.

Offers Leadership to Hinman.

Speaker Sweet had a short talk with Mr. Hinman in relation to the majority leadership. Mr. Hinman was the Republican leader of the Assembly last year, and Mr. Sweet would like to have him take the leadership this year.

"Mr. Hinman feels that he must consult the wishes of his family and guard his own health," Mr. Sweet said, "but I believe he will accept the leadership."

The presence of Assemblyman Adler of Rochester at the conference between Sweet and Hinman gave rise to reports that he might be the ultimate choice. It is generally understood that Adler would have been appointed leader had Hinman been elected Speaker.

Mr. Sweet said that in the event of Mr. Hinman failing to accept, the plum probably would go to either Monroe or Erie County. Four men in these counties—Adler and Cyrus W. Phillips of Monroe and Clinton R. Horton and Frank B. Thorn of Erie—are said to be seriously considered. Mr. Sweet said that probably he would let Thorn and Horton settle the leadership between themselves if the fight should simmer down to them.

Two reasons prevented Mr. Hinman from accepting the leadership immediately. One was that for a time he feared his health might not permit him to assume the responsibility. The other was that Sweet had some ideas of his own about the power of a floor leader, and had insisted that Hinman adopt some of them if he took the place. Sweet is opposed to centring too much authority in the floor leader.

"I want to let the fellows who gave us their votes have a chance to say what they want to do," he declared. "It is not right that they should have to follow the leader without expressing their own ideas, as has been the custom sometimes in the past."

When Sweet called this afternoon Mr. Hinman told Mr. Sweet that he was satisfied he was physically able to assume the leadership, but that he was not ready to accept it.

Mr. Sweet to-night vehemently denied that any deal landed him in the Speakership chair. The supporters of two other candidates for the Speakership—neither of whom was Hinman—tried to effect a trade with him, Mr. Sweet said. He told these men, he declared, that he would make no deals with any one. Chairman Barnes, he added, had not communicated with him in any way since he became Speaker.

OSBORN FOR STATE CHAIRMAN.

Democratic Committee Said to Stand 36 to 15 for Early Change.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—A reorganization of the Democratic State Committee with William Church Osborn as Chairman is contemplated. Under ordinary circumstances the election of a new Chairman would not occur until after the primaries next Fall, but it is the determination of those favoring the change to call a meeting of the committee within the next thirty days to bring about the retirement of the present head of the Committee, George M. Palmer.

It was said here to-day by a prominent Democratic leader that there would be at least thirty-six votes out of the fifty-one in the State Committee for the programme now being mapped out. This would of necessity involve the consent of the Tammany element in the committee and its allies up-State for the retirement of the present State Chairman and the selection of Mr. Osborn. Gov. Glynn, it is said, will heartily approve that selection. Mr. Osborn is known as an Independent Democrat who has not given serious offense to the Tammany element. Democratic politicians at the capital believe his election as State Chairman would be a step toward party harmony.

Mr. Osborn is a man of considerable wealth. He has held only one public office, that of legal adviser to Gov. Dix. Gov. Glynn urged him to accept the Chairmanship of the Up-State Public Service Commission and expressed great regret when Mr. Osborn declined.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS SOON.

Elkus and Weeks Said to be Slated —Other Glynn Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Glynn has filled by appointment only one important office since he took office last Summer, that of State Commissioner of Labor, to which James M. Lynch of Syracuse was appointed. It is probable that the judicial appointments will be made within a few days. The Governor is called upon to appoint a Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Justice Bartlett, who was elected Chief Judge of that Court, and to designate a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Hiscock, who was elected a member of the Court of Appeals last November.

Abram I. Elkus of New York, who was a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals last November, will be appointed to succeed Judge Bartlett, it is said. Others prominently mentioned for this office include William B. Hornblower and ex-Judge Leventritt of New York, ex-Judge D Cady Herrick of Albany, Roger Foster and James Byrne.

It is expected that Bartow S. Weeks will be appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed James W. Gerard, who resigned to accept the appointment of Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Weeks was appointed to the Supreme Court bench last year, but was defeated when he ran for that office at the late election. If chosen by Gov. Glynn he will serve until next January.

Gov. Glynn now has available the appointment of two members of the Public Service Commission, Second District, and on Feb. 1 he will have the appointment of two more Public Service Commissioners, one in the First District, to succeed Commissioner Eustis, and one in the Second District, to succeed Commissioner Decker. It is expected that Commissioner Decker will be reappointed.

The office of State Commissioner of Health is still to be filled. Dr. Herman M. Biggs of New York is strongly recommended for the position, according to Gov. Glynn, who adds that the records show that Dr. Biggs declined the office four times. The salary is $8,000 a year.

It is expected that the Governor will name new men for Adjutant General and Superintendent of Public Works. The position of Superintendet of Public Buildings was made vacant this week by the death of John Rowe, one of Patrick E. McCabe's Albany lieutenants. This office will be filled by the Trustees of Public Buildings—the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker. Ex-Senator T. H. McManus of New York city is said to be a candidate for this position. It is probable, however, that Gov. Glynn will appoint an Albany Democrat.

Final Arguments in Gompers Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Final arguments were made to-day before the Supreme Court in the contempt cases against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, labor leaders, convicted in the District Supreme Court of having violated its boycott injunction in favor of the Buck's Stove and Range Company. Alton B. Parker, for the defendants, urged the court to consider particularly the attitude of the District Supreme Court as indicated by its action in renewing the contempt proceedings the day after the Supreme Court set aside the first sentences.

SAVES $1,000,000 ON BIDS FOR SHELLS

Navy Secretary's Policy of Compelling Competition Gains Large Results.

FOREIGN FIRMS TAKE PART

Their Prices Higher Than Those of American Manufacturers Using Expensive American Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Daniels got another million to-day toward a battleship. It will be remembered that he has already laid by that much in savings in armor plate, deck plates, structural steel, turrets, and forgings. The second million comes in the difference between the old trust prices for armor-piercing shells and the prices resulting from competitive conditions brought about by Secretary Daniels's policy of refusing to accept identical bids and divide contracts.

The contract awarded to-day was for 3,500 14-inch armor-piercing high explosive shells, 1,500 12-inch shells of the sam etype, 30,000 4 and 5 inch common shells. On these quantities at the prices accepted there is a saving over last year's prices of $889,825. The contract provides that the department may increase its orders by 20 per cent., and if it does so the saving will be $1,067,790.

Nine firms put in bids, among them the Krupps of Germany, (represented by the American and British Manufacturing Company,) and the Hadfield Steel Foundries Company, Limited, of England. The actual winners in the bidding have not yet been announced. The Secretary was closeted nearly all day with Admiral Strauss and other experts in ordnance and material for the purpose of examining the proposals. The bids were as follows:

	14-inch. Quan.	Unit price.	12-inch. Quan.	Unit price.
Armor piercing.				
Bethlehem Steel Co.	2,000	$520	1,500	$174
Midvale Steel Co.	1,000	515	1,000	250
Midvale Steel Co.	1,000	334	1,500	165
Washington Steel and Ordnance Co.	1,750	375	750	197
Hadfield Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	1,500	390	500	195
Amer. & Brit. Mfg. Co.	3,500	431	1,500	245
J. C. Mitchell Steel & Iron Works	3,500	378	1,500	340

	5-inch. Quan.	Unit price.	4-inch. Quan.	Unit price.
Common shells.				
Bethlehem Steel Co.	20,000	$8.72	10,000	$5.49
E. W. Bliss Co.	5,000	8.56	4,000	8.10
E. W. Bliss Co.	5,000	8.88	3,000	8.37
E. W. Bliss Co.	5,000	9.13	3,000	8.64
E. W. Bliss Co.	5,000	9.37	.....	.....
A. & Br. Mfg. Co.	10,000	10.85	10,000	7.96
Or.	20,000	10.10	.....	.....
Penn. Iron Works.	20,000	12.25	.....	.....
Washington Steel & Ordnance Co.	5,000	13.40	3,000	9.50
J. O. Mitchell Steel & Iron Works.	20,000	18.00	10,000	16.00

The interesting thing about the competition is the fact that the specifications call for a projectile of a higher class than formerly, and the contractors propose and agree to manufacture the shells by the same American method of forging and machining. For two years Sir Robert Hadfield has been discussing with the ordnance experts of the army and navy the idea of using his method of making cast-chilled steel shells, which can be made at a very much reduced cost, forging and machine work being largely eliminated. His type of projectiles is in use in the British Navy.

In general the Bethlehem Crucible and Midvale Steel Companies undercut all other competitors heavily. The Crucible Company was low bidder at $315 for 14-inch armor-piercing shells, when last year the price was $400. The Midvale Works was low on 12-inch shells, bidding $165, against $274.75 last year. The E. W. Bliss Company had the lowest bid for 5-inch shells, $8.56, against last year's price of $13.50, and the Bethlehem Company agreed to make 4-inch shells for $5.46, when last year the figure was $9.50. The greatest cut in any price was that by the Bethlehem Steel Company in offering to make 4-inch common shells which last year cost $9.40 for $5.46 each.

If the saving resulting from the awards likely to be made on the bids submitted to-day is as great as Secretary Daniels asserts, it would appear that in the non-competitive method of making such contracts the Government has lost since the Spanish war on projectiles alone upward of $15,000,000.

$797,948,900 FOR NAVIES.

Seven Powers Spent This Last Year on Building Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Just $797,948,900 was expended last year in warship construction by the seven naval Powers of the world, the United States standing second in the list with appropriations of $140,800,643. Great Britain spent $235,713,489, while Germany was not far behind the United States, with an expenditure of $111,270,025. Japan took last place, having spent only $48,105,151.

These facts appeared to-day in the Navy Year Book for 1913, issued as a public document by the Senate Naval Committee.

Great Britain held her place as the first naval Power with 2,591,291 tonnage, allowing for the completion of the vessels now built or building. Germany ranks second with a tonnage of 1,228,208; the United States is third with 921,844 tons; France fourth with 876,155, and Japan fifth with 702,099.

F. J. GARDNER REARRESTED.

Ex-Senator, Freed Wednesday, Is Held on Charge of Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Frank J. Gardner, who completed a sentence of nine months on Blackwell's Island yesterday for the larceny of some bonds, was upon his release immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriff Wells and taken to Monroe, where he was arraigned before Justice J. B. Gregory on a charge of grand larceny in the first degree. He was held in $2,000 bonds for a further hearing Friday.

The complainant was Ernestine Jagerhuber of Harriman, who alleged that on Sept. 14, 1911, she turned over to Gardner two Nassau Electric Railway Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, of the par value of $1,000 each, with the understanding that they were to be returned to her at the end of four months. Gardner signed an agreement, it is alleged, setting forth that the bonds were placed in his hands for "manipulative purposes" for a period of four months, and in consideration of his being unhampered in their use for that time he guaranteed their safety.

The complaint alleges further that on Jan. 15, 1912, a demand was made upon Gardner for the return of the bonds, which demand was not complied with. A warrant for his arrest was applied for on the ground that he feloniously applied the bonds to his own use. The warrant was issued, and since that time had been in possession of the deputy.

When Gardner arrived here last night his daughter accompanied him. She also visited him at the jail this morning.

GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER DIES

Candidate for Vice President on Gold Democratic Ticket Was 91.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Simon Bolivar Buckner, Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896, died to-day at the age of 91 years at his home in Munfordville.

Gen. Buckner was the oldest living graduate of West Point. He was born on a farm in Hart County, Kentucky, and was graduated from West Point at the age of 21 years. He entered the army as a Lieutenant, and took part in the war with Mexico. For gallant conduct at the battles of Churubusco and Moline del Rey, Mexico, he won promotion to Captain.

In 1845 Gen. Buckner became assistant instructor of tactics at West Point, and he remained at the academy until 1855, when he resigned from the United States Army. When the civil war began the General's services were recognized by the Confederate leaders, and he was immediately made a Brigadier General. He was then held by the Union Army as a prisoner of war in 1862, and on his release became a Major General, and then a Lieutenant General. He was Governor of Kentucky from 1887 to 1891. By marriage he was related to the Claiborne family of Richmond, Va.

Clark Adds $5,000 to Art Prizes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Announcement was made to-day by the Corcoran Gallery of Art that ex-Senator William A. Clark had donated $5,000 for the William A. Clark prize awards at the biennial exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings. This, with other gifts, will make a total of $21,000 which Clark has given in prize awards to American artists in recognition of distinguished achievemnet.

PROPOSES TO ISSUE STATE BANKNOTES

Van Tuyl Commission Has Bill Making Commercial Paper a Basis for Them.

FEDERAL TAX CHIEF BAR

With This Repealed, the Measure Would Provide State Emergency Currency of $33,000,000.

The Van Tuyl Commission to revise the State banking laws has under consideration a plan to provide for the issue of State bank notes secured by the deposit of commercial paper with the Superintendent of Banks, along the same lines as the provision of the Federal Reserve act for notes to be issued by the Federal reserve banks.

Supervision of the issue of these notes, and especially the function of passing upon the quality of the commercial paper offered as security, would be vested in a State Currency Board, consisting of the Governor, the State Controller, the State Treasurer, and the Superintendent of Banks. The duties of the Superintendent in regard to the issues would be similar to those of the Controller of the Currency under the Federal reserve system.

The matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Van Tuyl Commission, and since then has been put in the form of a bill, which is now in the hands of the State Printer and will be formally discussed and acted upon at the meeting of the commission next Thursday.

Members of the Commission who are in favor of the proposed change in the existing law are anxious that it should not appear as in any way conflicting with the Federal Reserve act, or the system of note issues to be established under it, and have pointed out that there can be no such conflict with the purposes of the Administration or Congress at this time inasmuch as the proposed system could not become operative unless Congress should repeal the prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. put on State bank issues when the national bank system was established.

Congress May Lift the Ban.

It also has been pointed out, however, that the Democratic Party, in one of the platforms on which Cleveland was elected, declared for the repeal of this tax, which was originally imposed for the specific purpose of wiping out the State bank issues. Some members of the Commission feel that as the country grows in population and resources it may be deemed wise by Congress to lift the ban on State bank issues and that in that case the machinery should be in existence for the State banks to take advantage of such a change in the Federal laws.

Bankers who are not members of the commission or in any way concerned with the proposal say that there is much to be said in favor of State bank issues based on commercial paper, and that, while it might not be generally accepted throughout the country, it would serve largely the purposes of business within the State and surrounding communities, and to that extent relieve the demands for national currency. The point is also made that in times of panic, if not at other times, the State banks would be in a position to provide currency for the conduct of business, and if such a plan were put into the State law Congress might see fit to repeal the 10 per cent. tax, if only temporarily, permitting the issue of State currency to meet emergency.

The Van Tuyl Commission was appointed mainly because of the anachronisms of the existing law, and one of these is the provision for the issue of currency by both State banks and individual bankers. This has been left in the law, with many other antiquities from a time prior to the civil war. It is not only obsolete in other respects, but has been made additionally so by the Federal Reserve act in its recognition of commercial paper rather than bonds as a proper basis for note issues.

Provisions of Present Law.

The existing State law provides for the use of bonds, and also of real estate mortgages, as security for currency. It says:

Any bank or individual banker may deposit with and transfer to the Superintendent of Banks any interest-bearing stocks or bonds of the United States or of the State of New York, or of any county or incorporated city of this State authorized to be issued by the Legislature, or bonds and mortgages on improved unincumbered real property of the State of New York worth 75 per cent. more than the amount thereon loaned; but no such stock or bonds shall be received by the Superintendent at a rate above their par value or above their current market value.

The Superintendent may thereupon issue to such bank circulating notes in the similitude of banknotes in blank, engraved and printed in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting, in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, which shall be countersigned, numbered and registered in proper books to be provided and kept for that purpose in the office of the Superintendent, under his direction, by such person as he shall appoint for that purpose, so that each denomination of such circulating notes shall bear the uniform signature of such register, or one of such registers. Such notes shall also have stamped on their face the words "secured by the pledge of public stocks."

The aggregate amount of such notes thus issued to any bank or individual banker shall not exceed 90 per cent. of the market value, and in no case 90 per cent. of the par value, of the stock, bonds, or other securities so deposited with or transferred to the Superintendent by such bank or banker. Such bank or banker, having executed and signed such circulating notes in the manner required by law to make them obligatory promissory notes payable on demand, if of a denomination less than $1,000, at the place of business within this State of such bank or banker, if of the denomination of $1,000, payable at such place of business or at any redemption agency of such bank or banker, may loan and circulate the same as money according to the ordinary course of banking business as regulated by the laws and [illegible] of this State.

The securities so deposited with and [illegible] of the Superintendent shall be held by him as security for such circulating notes and exclusively for their redemption and until the same are paid. The plates, dies, and materials procured by the Superintendent for printing and making such circulating notes shall remain in his custody and under his direction.

Follows Federal Reserve Act.

The old law also provides for the establishment of redemption agencies, the destruction of notes retired, the exchange of mutilated notes, and protection against counterfeits.

When the Van Tuyl Commission came to these provisions in its examination of the existing laws, it was obvious that it must either provide for their repeal—especially as real estate mortgages are not now highly regarded as the basis of currency issues—or must propose some substitute in harmony with the National Banking act and with the Federal Reserve law, which was enacted after the commission had begun its deliberations.

The pending proposal, therefore, is to bring the State law into accord with the Federal laws as closely as may be. No provision for a reserve bank or for rediscounting for the individual banks is in contemplation, although it was tentatively considered at one time, so that the provisions of the Federal laws affecting note issue and circulation are those on which the bill before the Van Tuyl Commission is based.

The clauses regarding the deposit of commercial paper, it is understood, follow the actual language of the Federal Reserve act. This would authorize the issue of State bank notes to the full amount of the paper deposited, consisting of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes, their exact character to be determined by the definition promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board or by the State Currency Board. Notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments, or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, would not be included.

If the restriction imposed by the National Banking law as to the amount of circulating notes followed, the banks of the State would be authorized to issue—always providing the 10 per cent. tax is repealed or suspended—notes to the amount of approximately $33,500,000, the aggregate of their capital. If the Federal Reserve act is followed in respect to security the notes will be protected not only by the deposit of paper, but also by a gold reserve of 40 per cent. held against them by the issuing banks and by a first lien on all their assets.

JEROME WILL NOT APPEAR.

Tells Thaw Lunacy Commission That He Will Not Attend Hearing.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 8.—William Travers Jerome sent word from New York to-night to the commission which was appointed by the Federal Court to examine into the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw that he would not appear before it to-morrow, as he had been requested to do. Mr. Jerome is acting as a Deputy Attorney General of New York State in an attempt to extradite Thaw on a charge of conspiracy in connection with his escape from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

His absence is believed to mean an early termination of the commission's inquiry, which is for the purpose of determining whether it would be safe to set the slayer of Stanford White at liberty under bonds, pending the outcome of the court proceedings.

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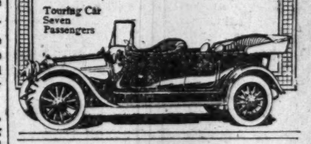

CANCERS VANISH WITHIN A MONTH

Continued from Page 1.

new works capable of increasing the output fivefold. These works, it is expected, will be in operation next April."

Warns Against False Hopes.

Dr. Robert Knox, Director of the Electrical and Radio-therapeutic Department of the Cancer Hospital, has issued a warning against false hopes as a result of the reported radium cures of cancer. He said to an interviewer to-day:

"In regard to the value of radium in the treatment of cancer one must bear in mind that the percentage of cases receiving benefit from this treatment is small. Its action, so far as we know at present, is uncertain.

"Cases have, or appear to have, been cured by radium when they would probably not have received equal or as much benefit from other methods of treatment so far as we know, but in the interest of the public it must be definitely pointed out that these cases form a very small percentage of the cases actually treated.

"Until we know more about its action, one is certainly not justified in describing radium as a specific cure for cancer. I deprecate very strongly the broadcast publicity which is given by some institutions in this and other countries to the brilliant successes obtained in suitable cases, but which, after all, form only a small percentage of the total. This publicity gives rise to a great amount of false hope in the minds of patients suffering from cancer, and their friends, and unfortunately they are only too frequently disappointed."

Value of the X-Rays.

Dr. Knox in a conversation with a representative of The Times emphasized the value of the X-rays in the treatment of cancer. He said he had used the X-rays in cancer cases as well as radium, and in many cases had had equally good results. He believed it very important to carry out researches with the object of producing an X-ray tube which should emit a ray comparable in "hardness" to the radium ray.

Dr. Knox said he had been hampered in his work by lack of radium, but in any case he would have employed X-rays in cancer treatment along with radium. The value of X-rays even at present, he said, was not fully realized. There was a great future for this treatment. He hoped it would soon be possible to apply X-rays in like fashion to radium. Only the fringe of the ray treatment of cancer had as yet been touched.

RADIUM CURE FOR INSANITY.

French Physicians Said to Have Obtained Remarkable Results.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—According to an article by Henri Vadol in Excelsior, the belief that many forms of insanity are incurable has been disproved by a group of French scientists, who have discovered the efficacy of radium in experimenta carried out at the Charenton lunatic asylum, near Paris.

Radium is first injected into the veins of a horse and a serum from the horse is then injected into the insane person. Numerous injections are made, each of ten cubic centimeters of this radio active serum, strengthened radio-actively by the addition of a minute portion of radium bromide.

Beneficial effects are observed in nine cases out of twelve. As yet actual cures are only hypothetical.

It is certain, it is said, that many of the worst mental maladies are due to the intoxication of the nervous cells about the brain. It is supposed that the action of the poison generated about these brain cells can be diminished and even completely destroyed by the injection of the radio-active serum. Moreover, the radium is not absorbed or eliminated at once by the system, but adheres often to the bones, and it may be assumed that its localization in the bones of the skull causes the brain to be constantly exposed to radio-active emanations.

FULFILLS BIBLE PROPHECIES.

Dr. Kelly Quotes Scripture and Assails Agnostic Scientists.

In an address made in a deeply religious spirit, Dr. Howard A. Kelly, whose experiments with radium treatment for cancer have aroused nation-wide interest, told the members of the Bible Teachers' Training School in Lexington Avenue yesterday that he had only contempt for the sinece whose science suggested to him that there was no God.

Dr. Kelly said that he had come to the Bible teachers to tell them what he thought of radium, because he had found it impossible to open his heart to his fellow scientists who were non-believers in God. He deplored the presence of an agnostic spirit among scientists, and asserted boldly that radium had come into the world in fulfillment of a Biblical prophecy.

The Bible and radium, in fact, were intermingled in almost every paragraph of Dr. Kelly's address. He quoted scores of Biblical texts scattered through the Bible all the way from Genesis to Revelation, which he said were finding their fulfillment in the development of modern scientific ideas.

Dr. Kelly quoted this prophecy from the fourth chapter, second verse of Malachi, as the specific reference to the coming power of radium:

But unto you that fear My name shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth and gambol as calves of the stall.

To questioners who approached at the close of his address Dr. Kelly gave a general warning against the purchase of radium from any person who was not thoroughly known to the purchaser. He said that the market was now being flooded with fake radium tubes, and gullible surgeons were being induced to buy them. He said that fake tubes, containing only mere traces of genuine radium, were being sent to him, and that only yesterday he received one such tube before leaving his sanitarium in Baltimore to come to New York.

Congressman Bremner Better.

Many of Dr. Kelly's hearers were anxious to learn how Congressman Bremner, who is under treatment in Dr. Kelly's sanitarium, was progressing.

"I have got to get more radium for Congressman Bremner," said Dr. Kelly, "and I am going to use in his case also the new X-ray treatment that has just become available. Congressman Bremner is able to move his head a little, which he could not do before, and is able to take a livelier interest in things around him. I have hopes that he will recover."

In the course of his address Dr. Kelly told some of the reasons why radium cures cancer in some cases and fails in other cases.

"There are cells in the body," he said, "which rebel and turn anarchist. The radium comes to them as the gentlest and most soothing healer the world has known. It bids them go back and become honest, law-abiding members of the cellular family, to which they belong, or it bids them be destroyed. Unfortunately it has a third effect, which is to stop all lawlessness on the part of a particular cell, leaving it with a law-abiding appearance, but not actually taking out its tendencies to wickedness.

"Such a cell, after the radium treatment has ceased, may become the focus for a new cancerous growth. The lesson of the use of radium, therefore, is that we must watch, watch, watch our cases —watch them through three or four years after the apparent cure has been effected.

"Then there are the cases where the cancerous growth is too deep for the amount of radium we have available. For these we need more radium—or did need it until this new X-ray invention was perfected.

"You see the gamma rays of the X-ray machine always came in a varying force—the variation occurring in every single X-ray machine and with each use of the machine, and that made it necessary for each operator to know his own machine. Even then he could not with accuracy measure his force. Now all that is done away with, and the X-ray machine will not only give stronger rays, but will give them with absolutely measureable force, so that they will be much more effective than before. I believe a great deal will be done with the X-ray from now on that has been only possible with radium before. At the same time I will continue to use radium because it will prove handy in many cases where an X-ray machine would not be practicable.

Radium Explains Bible Passages.

"Now I want to talk about the Bible in connection with radium, because many things have been running through my mind along this line that I have never been able to connect up before. There are scattered passages in the Bible that need to be read with a new understanding, and that is what our increases in scientific knowledge should allow us to do. I absolutely believe in the Bible, I believe it to be the word of God, and that God was speaking when the Biblical prophecy was made that 'every jot and tittle should be fulfilled.' Also that God was speaking when it was recorded that 'Heaven and Earth shall pass but not My Word.'

"Now, we should understand the parables of the Bible. They are God's wisdom dressed in an earthly garb, and when God spoke in the heavens the intelligent beings about Him rejoiced and sought to carry His words to this earth

SYNDICATE TO GIVE $1,000,000 TO SIEGEL

Plan to Take Stock of Chicago Concern to Help Him to His Feet.

BIG ASSETS OF TWO STORES

Some Bank and Mercantile Creditors Question Financial Statements—Bank Depositors Engage Lawyers.

District Attorney Whitman refused to make any public statement yesterday regarding the affairs of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, now in a receiver's hands, nor would he say anything publicly about the affairs of the failed Siegel stores, also in the hands of receivers. Matters which had been brought to the attention of his office he said were undergoing investigation.

The receivers of the various concerns are making a careful audit of the assets and liabilities. It will not be entirely completed for several days, but nevertheless active steps for the rehabilitation of the Siegel enterprises were taken yesterday. It was learned that ten well-known merchants and business men had associated themselves in a syndicate to advance $1,000,000 to Siegel-Cooper & Co. of Chicago. This concern has long been most profitable, and will, it is expected, by its large profits of $300,000 to $500,000 a year, do much to rehabilitate the other Siegel concerns now under receiverships.

It was to permit the diverting of the profits of the Chicago concern for the assistance of the Siegel concerns here and in Boston, that the ten men agreed to subscribe $100,000 each for the issue of $1,000,000 preferred stock of the Chicago house.

In addition to investigating the complaints of depositors of the failed bank of Henry Siegel & Co. that deposits had been accepted when the bank was known to be insolvent, the District Attorney's office yesterday gave attention to matters affecting mercantile creditors of the various failed Siegel concerns. Because of the assertions of various bank and mercantile creditors the District Attorney's office was led to inquire whether credit had been extended shortly before the receivers were appointed, by reason of what were called misleading written statements regarding the financial standing of the enterprises.

Certain of the bank and mercantile creditors, it was learned, had said that credit had been extended to the stores on the strength of written statements purporting to give the financial condition of the borrowing concerns at the time, and that, while these statements had contained a list of assets and obligations of the borrowing stores, they contained no mention of the debts those stores owed to the private banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co. Thus, for example, although the Simpson, Crawford Company owned the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co. between $1,300,000 and $1,500,000, no mention of that fact appeared, it was asserted, in the statements made by the borrower to the creditors. Similarly, it is asserted, the personal debt of $154,000 of Henry Siegel to the bank of which he was a partner did not appear in those statements.

Joseph N. Hartfield of the law firm of White & Case, representing the committee of mercantile creditors, is investigating this matter with Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train. Mr. Whitman assigned the Siegel case to Mr. Train on Wednesday.

Meeting of Bank Depositors.

There was a meeting yesterday of more than 1,000 depositors of the 15,000 whose savings are in the Siegel bank, in the temporary office of the bank in the third floor loft at 43 West Thirteenth Street.

"Depositors: Don't be blue. You'll get your 4½ per cent., but don't worry about the fourth."

J. Philip Munch, Chairman of the Depositors' Committee of Ten, reported to the meeting that Coudert Brothers had agreed to take up their claims on a contingent fee of 2½ per cent. if depositors with claims of $100,000 in all desired to engage their services, or of 1 per cent. if claims for $200,000 were given to them for collection. Claims for more than $270,000 were put into the law firm's hands by 1,500 depositors yesterday afternoon and a long line of depositors still was waiting to have their claims passed upon by a notary who donated his services when the committee's secretary office of the bank was closed for the night. The following letter was read to the depositors by Mr. Munch:

New York, Jan. 8, 1914.

J. Philip Munch, Chairman of Committee of Depositors.

Dear Sir: If it is the desire of your committee that we should act for you and the depositors in the matter of the collection of their claims against Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, we will be pleased to do so upon the terms which we have already stated. To avoid any misunderstanding, however, we wish to say that the depositors should repose in the utmost confidence in your committee, so that we may deal with you and keep you fully informed as to what progress is being made in the matter, as it would be quite impossible for us to deal with each depositor separately. Whenever, however, the depositors desire information we will furnish same, either in the form of a report to your committee or, if your committee prefers, by way of a circular letter to each depositor who retains us.

You understand, and the depositors should understand, that Mr. Siegel's fortune and his reputation and his general standing in the community are at stake in this matter. We are reliably informed that he is making, and will make, every effort to effect a reorganization so that the depositors will be paid in full. We are also reliably informed that $1,000,000 is assured for the purchase of preferred stock in the Chicago corporation.

If Mr. Siegel is allowed to continue his efforts, we think that the Chicago store will be placed in funds in this way, so as to meet the pressing demands upon it and so that it will not be hampered by any lack of credit. It is our opinion, therefore, that Mr. Siegel should be afforded a reasonable time to try to reorganize and to effect payment in full.

We say this because we fear that if he is not afforded this opportunity, and if pressure is brought to bear for a speedy liquidation, serious loss will result. If at the end of a reasonable time it appears that Mr. Siegel cannot reorganize, then we, in your behalf, would proceed with the utmost diligence and energy to collect, if possible, every cent due the depositors.

Yours very truly,
COUDERT BROTHERS.

The depositors stayed about the temporary office of the banking concern all day long. They became excited at times, and one woman fainted. Outside the building half a dozen uniformed policemen were stationed.

Jacob H. Latzer, who had $6,000 on deposit in the bank, told the depositors in the course of a formal meeting that he had visited the District Attorney in the morning and given him the complaints of several depositors whose money had been accepted by the bank after Dec. 24, on which day it was said the insolvency of the institution was known, and some as late as the afternoon of Dec. 29. The receivership papers, already drawn, were signed in chambers by Judge Hough on that evening.

Mr. Latzer and another depositor, Miss Jessie E. Martin, went among the depositors and obtained forty names of those who said they had deposited money in the bank after Dec. 24. Chairman Munch endeavored to reassure the depositors. "Henry Siegel's fortune and reputation in this community are both at stake," he cried.

Deposits Put in Special Account.

Henry Melville, receiver for the failed bank, received a letter yesterday from R. Ross Appleton, President of the Security Bank, in which the money received by the Siegel bank in the week preceding the appointment of a receiver was deposited. Mr. Appleton wrote that the account had been opened on Dec. 23 under the name "Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers, Special Account." The following deposits were made to the account:

Dec. 23	$2,643.76
Dec. 24	2,229.24
Dec. 26	2,334.79
Dec. 27	2,986.11
Dec. 29	6,491.93

The total of deposits in the Security Bank, Mr Appleton wrote, was $16,845.83. The account was closed, he said, by a certified check made payable to the order of "Oscar Prall, Trustee." Mr. Prall is Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Store. Mr. Prall never appeared to cash the check, nor has it been cashed through any other bank. Mr. Appleton wanted to know whether the receiver, Mr. Melville, desired him to stop payment on the check and to turn over to the receiver the $16,845.83.

Receiver Melville said he would do nothing in the matter. This would make it incumbent upon Mr. Prall to apply to Judge Hough for permission to draw out the money and redistribute it to the persons who deposited it in the bank in the last week of its business. Mr. Melville will oppose this, urging that the money belongs to him as receiver for all the depositors.

In talking about the affairs of the failed bank, as well as about the financial troubles of the stores, Henry Siegel explained that he himself had had to do chiefly with the commercial end of the business, leaving to his partner, Frank E. Vogel, and others the management of the finances. Mr. Vogel, it is said, is now in Chicago.

It is probable that the various matters brought to the attention of District Attorney Whitman will await the outcome of the arrangement whereby $1,000,000 is to be turned into the Chicago store of Siegel-Cooper & Co. This, it was felt, would serve as protection for the creditors of the Siegel concerns here.

An investigation of the entire subject of private banking has been in progress for some time. It is in charge of a commission appointed by State Superintendent of Banking Van Tuyl, to revise the banking laws. This commission consists of A. Barton Hepburn, Charles L. Bernheimer, Louis Goldstein, John H. Gregory, Frank E. Howe, Prof. Joseph French Johnson, Herbert H. Lehmann, Randall J. Le Boeuf, Elliott C. McDougal, E. P. Maynard, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Charles A. Miller, Frank M. Patterson, John J. Pulleyn, John Harsen Rhoades, and Leopold Stern.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bernheimer, Goldstein, Johnson, Lehmann and Stern, for some time has been working with Deputy Supt. Skinner and experts of the Banking Department. They will recommend legislation to regulate private banks and put them gradually under rigid supervision. The committee is to report to Supt. Van Tuyl before Feb. 1, and its report will be submitted with recommendations to Gov. Glynn.

Mr. Bernheimer said yesterday: "I realize that the public is entitled to know what the sub-committee is doing, but at this time I only can say that the subject is being considered from every point of view."

Assets of Two Stores.

Accountants employed by William A. Marble and J. S. Sheppard, Jr., receivers for the Siegel stores, yesterday gave the receivers a report of the assets of the Simpson Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store.

The Simpson Crawford Company, according to the report, has assets amounting to $4,816,944, not including value of leaseholds, goodwill, and other intangible assets. Among its assets are: Cash, $66,086; accounts receivable, $650,560, of which $467,650 were for deferred payments on pianos, furniture, and the like; receivers' balances on creditors' ledgers, $24,952; inventories of merchandise, about $900,000; prepayments of insurance and the like, $15,970; store fixtures and equipment, $493,764; investments, $1,287,066, of which $1,218,552 was in the Simpson Realty Company, which owns the Simpson Crawford building, and $21,049 in common stock of the Siegel Stores Corporation, and $34,713 in its preferred stock. There are, also, listed as assets of the Simpson Crawford Company charges of $850,300 against the Fourteenth Street Store, $377,334 against the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and $129,624 against the Merchants' Express Company, the Siegel delivery agency.

The assets of the Fourteenth Street Store were estimated at $1,648,362. They included the following: Cash, $61,143; net accounts receivable, $112,197; inventories, not yet finished, $630,000; store fixtures, $338,190; improvements on buildings and properties, $205,709; prepayments on insurance and the like, $16,669; charges to the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, $99,206; contingent asset, $100,000, guarantee given by the Fourteenth Street Store on bond of $100,000 given by the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company for Henry Siegel & Co., Bankers. In addition there was recorded as a "deficit, including good-will and other book accounts said to have no present tangible value," $2,020,194.

Receiver Marble explained that he had received no estimates of the liabilities of the various stores, but expected to get them to-day from the accountants. No estimates have yet been received by him regarding the status of the Boston store.

When he was asked whether any possible action by the District Attorney in relation to the bank of Henry Siegel & Co. would have any effect on the affairs now under the receivership of himself and Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Marble said:

"Any action taken by the District Attorney, so far as the banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co. is concerned, will have no effect whatever on the receivership of the other properties or on the businesses under them. Action taken in that matter will in no way depreciate the value of the concerns we represent. Those concerns are now in the hands of the court, not in the hands of Mr. Siegel or Mr. Vogel."

PLAN NEW STOCK ISSUE.

Report That Chicago Men Are Interested in Siegel Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—It is reported here that Siegel, Cooper & Co. (the Illinois corporation) is preparing to make an issue of either $1,000,00 or $1,500,000 of new preferred stock. About $800,000 of the new issue already has been taken, it is asserted. The company's present issue of stock consists of $1,250,000 of one class of shares.

Nothing definite is known here concerning the Siegel relief fund of $1,000,000. Some Chicago capitalists, it is reported, however, are endeavoring to evolve a plan to reorganize the business and put Siegel on his feet.

TRUCK KILLS BOY CRIPPLE.

Police Hunt for Parents Till Father Walks Into Station.

A New Year's postal card addressed to S. Seidom, 200 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was found in the pocket of a five-year old crippled boy who was killed instantly at noon yesterday when an automobile truck crushed him against a freight platform at 83 Scholes Street, Brooklyn. The police of the Stagg Street Station went to the address on the card and found an old woman who gave her name as Bessie Seidom.

"That is my grandson, Abraham Buzzard," she cried when she saw the body of the boy in the station.

Mrs. Seidom said that her grandson lived in Sixth Street, Manhattan, and all afternoon the police tried in vain to find the boy's parents.

At 7:30 o'clock last night John Tucker, of 102 Scholes Street, went to the Stagg Street Station and reported the disappearance of his five-year old son William.

"He is a cripple," said the father to the Police Lieutenant. "He has been missing from home since noon. Can't you send out a general alarm?"

The Lieutenant led the father to the rear room of the police station and showed him the body of the little boy who had been killed by the automobile truck. It was William Tucker.

Borup Arctic Relics Worth $580.

The arctic relics of George Borup, who was Peary's mechanic and photographer on the arctic expedition of 1908 and who was drowned near New London, Conn., on April 28, 1912, less than three months before he was to start on an exploring expedition to Crockerland, were valued at $580 in an appraisal of his estate filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The relics included a musk-ox head, a walrus head, an Eskimo canoe, snowshoes, guns and gun cases, caribou heads and fur clothing. In a will made shortly before he went north with Commander Peary, Mr. Borup left his entire estate, valued at $43,867, to his father, Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Borup, U. S. A., retired.

Adamson Judges Firemen.

Fire Commissioner Adamson had his first experience yesterday as Judge at the trials of delinquent firemen at Headquarters. He dismissed one man as a chronic debtor, fined two for drunkenness, and fined a fourth for absence without leave. The dismissed fireman was Arthur Finnegan, who had once before been dismissed from the Fire Department for the same offense. This time he had bought a costly solitaire as an engagement ring, and, after paying one instalment, had paid no more.

NEW HAVEN ASKS TO KEEP ITS BOATS

Seeks Commerce Board's Permission to Use Them Without Violating Panama Canal Act.

MAY SHIELD IT FROM SUIT

Elliott Again Sees McReynolds—Steps to Defer Congressional Inquiry While Negotiations Are On.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—As a first step toward a reorganization of the New Haven Railroad's transportation system that will comply with the requirements of the Government as laid down by the Sherman law, the Panama Canal Act of 1912, and by Attorney General McReynolds, formal application was made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day by the railroad for permission to continue certain of its water transportation services after July 1, 1914.

The application was filed by Edward G. Buckland, Fourth Vice President of the New Haven Railroad system, and its purpose is to enable that railroad to retain the continuance of these various water transportation lines without violating the eleventh section of the Panama Canal act. Under the terms of that act it will be unlawful, after July 1 next, for any common carrier to own, lease, operate, control, or have any other sort of interest in any carrier by water operated through the Panama Canal. The so-called La Follette amendment to this act will also make it unlawful for any common carrier after July 1 to own, lease, operate, control or have any interest in any water carrier operated elsewhere than through the Panama Canal, and with which water line the railway may compete for traffic.

This law, however, conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commision jurisdiction to determine all questions of fact as to the competition or possibility of competition between any railroad and any of the water carriers it controls it requires railroads desiring to hold onto these water carriers to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a formal application for the purpose of determining whether any existing water service would violate this new law. This was the application which the New Haven system filed with the commission to-day. In it that railroad prays for an order permitting the continuance of certain steamship lines and vessel service already in operation and for permission to install such other water service as may not conflict with the La Follette prohibition.

If the Interstate Commerce Commission is of the opinion that the existing specified water service of the New Haven system other than through the Panama Canal is being operated in the interest and convenience of the public, and that such extention will neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on these water routes, the commission may, under the law, extend the time during which water service may be continued beyond July 1, 1914, by the New Haven system. Should the application of the New Haven be granted, that system would be required to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission all rates, schedules, and practices of these water carriers, and they would be subject to all the provisions of the interstate commerce law as are the rates and practices of the rail lines.

Motives of Application.

It is supposed that one object of this application is to enable the New Haven system to retain nominal control of its steamship lines even if they are placed in the hands of Trustees under a reorganization arrangement sanctioned by the Attorney General. These trustees, according to reports concerning tentative proposals for an amicable adjustment of the differences between the New Haven and the Government, would hold the stock of the subsidiary lines of the system in trust, and stockholders of the parent system, while entitled to draw dividends authorized by the trustees, would have no right to vote on the basis of these stock holdings.

The Panama Canal act provides that the order of the commission shall be final. It is believed by some lawyers here that if the commission should grant the New Haven system's application and hold that any or all these water services may be continued as non-competitive, it would be impossible for the Attorney General to proceed against the New Haven under the Sherman law, charging restraint of trade through control of these water lines. It is suggested that this may be the real object of the New Haven's action.

The application recites, in part:

Your petitioner avers, as between New England communities and New York City, the service by rail and water performed by your petitioner in connection with said lines and the service by water performed by the said lines is superior to the all-rail service performed between the said points. The investigation recently conducted by your honorable body showed the superiority of this service over the all-rail service, by reason of the fact that goods which were delivered on board steamboats are practically certain of delivery the following morning at a convenient wharf in New York City, and eastbound goods delivered at a convenient wharf in New York the previous day are practically certain of delivery the following morning at destination, except remote points, where delivery is accomplished the second day.

The Lines Affected.

The water lines of the New Haven extend from Florida to Nova Scotia, embrace steamers that touch at Savannah, Newport News, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Fall River, New London, Bridgeport, Providence, New Bedford, Boston, and various Canadian ports, and are the Fall River and Bedford Lines, Providence Line, New London Line, New Haven Line, Bridgeport Line, Block Island Line, Newport and Wickford Line, New England Steamship Company, Hartford and New Haven Transportation Company, Hartford Line, Merchants Line, Bay State Line, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Line, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which embraces six steamship lines; Eastern Steamship Corporation, Boston and Portland Line, Kennebeck Line, Bangor Line, International Lines, Portland and Rockland Line, Portland and Booth Bay Line, Bath and Booth Bay Line, Mount Desert and Blue Hill Lines, Frontier Line, Metropolitan Steamship Line, Maine Steamship Line, and Yarmouth Line, and terminal ferry service at New York City, New Bedford, and Fairhaven, Mass., and car float service in Boston Harbor.

Mr. Elliott left Washington to-night after further conferences at the Department of Justice. His departure, however, means only a temporary suspension of negotiations, as he will probably return on Saturday after conferring with members of his Board of Directors.

To-day Mr. Elliott conferred for two hours with T. W. Gregory, a special assistant of the department in charge of the New Haven matter, and Assistant Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins. After the conference he talked for ten minutes with the Attorney General, but both Mr. Elliott and Mr. McReynolds refused to divulge details of their conversation.

Efforts to obtain general consent that there will be no steps taken toward a Congressional investigation of the affairs of the New Haven Railroad until the Department of Justice has had a chance to work out its plans for reorganization of the property, are being made by Attorney General McReynolds and by Howard Elliott, President of the road.

Correspondence that has passed between the Attorney General and members of Congress interested in instituting a public investigation, indicates that resolutions probably will be withheld for a time at least. Mr. McReynolds wrote Senator Norris that he had no objection to a public investigation of New Haven affairs, but that he believed public interest would be best served at present by allowing the negotiations now being carried on by the Department of Justice to proceed without interruption.

GOV. WALSH WARNS B. & M.

Threatens Drastic Action by State if Road Doesn't Reorganize.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—David I. Walsh, who has served one term as Lieutenant Governor, was inaugurated Governor today. The Boston & Maine Railroad was the subject of most of his address to the Legislature. He said the road was in serious straits and needed help not only from the Legislature, but from its own stockholders and from the stockholders of its leased lines.

As a remedy he suggested the formation of a new corporation in which the stock of the leased lines should be merged with those of the Boston & Maine. He believed that such a railroad corporation would be substantially in accordance with the "traditionally sound theories of the State."

"The present condition of the Boston & Maine," he said, "is a serious menace to the industrial improvement of northern New England.

"If the parties in interest avail themselves at once of the opportunity of reorganization on just and fair terms, any enabling legislation reasonably desired I shall gladly recommend; but if they fail in the prompt and efficient performance of that duty, it will then be the plain duty of the Commonwealth to take drastic and effective action to protect itself, its industries, its savings institutions and its citizens from further loss due to incompetent or unfaithful railroad management."

The Directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad announced to-day that an agreement with the Maine Central Railroad had been effected, whereby the latter road exchanges 100,000 shares of its stock, purchased by the Boston & Maine, for $10,000,000 of its refunding consolidated mortgage 5 per cent., fifty-year bonds. The price on which the exchange was based was not made public.

The authority for the issuing of the bonds was voted by the Maine Central stockholders and Directors in 1911, but had never been used.

TELEPHONE STOCK PROBLEM

No Pro Rata Division of Western Union to Trust's Shareholders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Preliminary plans for the disposition by the so-called telephone trust of its $29,000,000 worth of Western Union stock were under consideration to-day by G. C. Todd, assistant to Attorney General McReynolds, in charge of prosecutions under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Mr. Todd listened yesterday to tentative proposals from N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, relating to the disposal to be made of the Western Union stock.

Although the present negotiations have not reached the stage where a policy can be outlined, it is known that the Attorney General and Mr. Todd would oppose a pro rata distribution of the Western Union shares among stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

They take the position that this case is greatly different from that presented by the Union Pacific and the Baltimore & Ohio, and that there is no parallel to be found in the Union Pacific's plan to distribute the Baltimore & Ohio stock to its shareholders, when the two railroads are not competitors for business, the officials hold, while the two wire companies are.

GET TRACE OF BOSTWICK.

Police Think Missing Man Is Wandering, a Victim of Aphasia.

The hunt for Charles Byron Bostwick, Secretary and Treasurer of the A. J. Watts Company, manufacturers of dental materials, who disappeared last Sunday morning from his home, 19 West Thirty-first Street, took the form last night of a search of Harlem hotels and lodging houses. Detectives under direction of Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and members of the Princeton Club, of which Bostwick was a Governor, participated in the search.

The localizing of the hunt in Harlem followed information given by Isaac Tolbin, a cigar dealer, of 2,037 Eighth Avenue, near 115th Street, who said that on Monday evening, thirty-six hours after Bostwick was last seen by his friends, a man had come into his store and asked Tolbin and his small daughter to tell him what his name was and where he belonged. Tolbin did not take the request seriously and the man left the store, going north on Eighth Avenue.

Tolbin said the man resembled Bostwick. Last night William A. Bostwick, of Bronxville, Vice President of the International Nickel Company, went to Tolbin's store with a recent photograph of his missing brother. Tolbin identified the picture as that of the man whom he had seen Monday evening. From this identification and other information, the police announced that they believed Bostwick was wandering about, a sufferer from aphasia.

RUFFO REFUSES TO SING.

Will Not Appear at Chicago Company's Matinees at the Manhattan.

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone who sings in this country with the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, has notified the management of that organization, according to one of its representatives, that he will not sing at the special matinees which were arranged several days ago to take place at the Manhattan Opera House, Oscar Hammerstein's former home of opera. Two special matinées were to have been given on the afternoons of the days in February when the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company gives its last two performances at night in the Metropolitan Opera House. These special dates were arranged especially to exploit Mr. Ruffo, for there is a state of affairs which forbid his appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Although no one will admit officially that there is a feeling which prevents his company from scheduling him to sing there, practical manifestations of this feeling have come to light. It is generally credited to the belief that the Metropolitan Opera Company considers the salary paid him excessive.

The special performances at the Manhattan were arranged on account of this, and he was to have appeared as the featured singer in presentations of "Rigoletto" and "Cristoforo Colombo." It was learned yesterday he had informed his managers that he resented being forced to sing at matinées at the Manhattan when his confreres of the Chicago Company were singing the same night at special performances at the Metropolitan, and that he had notified them he would not sing at the matinées. It is not known whether the special performances will be given as arranged for, but with other singers, or whether they will be abandoned.

Japanese Dinner for Baron Chinda.

Baron Chinda, the Ambassador from Japan to the United States, was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given at the Nippon Club, in West Ninety-third Street. It was a dinner, served in the Japanese manner, appropriate to the interior of the clubhouse. Among those who attended wereAugust Belmont, Hamilton Holt, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Clews, Isaac N. Seligman, and Don C. Seitz. The speakers were the Ambassador and Mr. Seitz.

Mardi Gras Ball for Nursery.

A Mardi Gras Carnival will be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, at the Biltmore for the benefit of the Lisa Day Nursery. Among those interested in it are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles R. Scott, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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CALLS THIN WOMAN AN IMPERFECT TYPE

Speaker at Race Betterment Conference Deprecates the Present Fashionable Figure.

WORLD'S DEATH RATE LOWER

Normal Age of Man Given as 100 Years—Stronger Race by Hygiene and Eugenics.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 8.—"The imperfect or defective type of woman is that represented by the very slight, thin-chested, and nervous woman, at present so favored by fashion," declared Dr. Richard Root Smith of Grand Rapids, in an address to-night at the National Conference on Race Betterment, which opened its sessions here to-day. Dr. Smith added, however, "that we have no reason for believing that woman is worse off now than she has been for many generations. In fact, the same physical defects have been present among women of uncivilized times."

Modern methods of living, said Dr. Smith, had not proved more disastrous to women than to men. The most perfect type of woman was "that represented by individuals compact in build, deep chested, with steady nerves and flesny enough for the anatomical angles to be nicely rounded out."

Dr. H. H. Laughlin, Superintendent of the Eugenics records office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., argued in favor of sterilization as the best method for preventing the reproduction of degenerates and declared that it had met with great success in many prisons and elsewhere.

"Society by its sale of tobacco and liquors encourages mental defection which results in crime," declared Prof. R. B. von Kleinsmid, Secretary of the American Association of Clinical Criminology, of Jefferson, Ind. "Whatever may be said in the way of excuse for the moderate use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco among adults, there can be no justification for the use of these drugs by adolescents."

In opening the first session this afternoon Dr. Stephen Smith, the President of the conference, declared the normal age to be 100 years, in spite of the fact that only three men in a thousand reach that age. Dr. Smith is well and active at the age of 92. He predicted a new era in the treatment of the insane, criminals and degenerates through a scientific study of brain cell formation.

Dr. Louis F. Bishop, of Fordham University, New York discussed the prevention of arterio-sclerosis, attributing the spread of this disease to improper living and especially to the so-called high living. He recommended a reform in the matter of diet as a preventive.

Prof. Winfield Scott Hall of Northwestern University expressed the view that hygiene and eugenics offered the sole hope for stronger men and women. It was impossible, he said, that women and men should be bred by arbitrary rules, like cattle, but practically the same results might be obtained by control in the home, from infancy onward, of the minds of young people.

"State laws requiring the licensure to marriage may help some in eugenics," said Prof. Hall, "but at most little can be accomplished through State intervention. Most that may be hoped for through eugenics must be accomplished through education. A boy who has acquired at home a high ideal of manhood can be trusted not to fall in love with a man who falls far short of this ideal. In a similar way, the young man recognizes ideal womanhood, and, having made himself worthy of a perfect woman, looks for one for a wife."

Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., on the basis of available statistics from civilized countries, estimated the world's birth rate at 34.3 a thousand, and the world's death rate at 25, leaving an annual natural rate of increase of 9.3 for each thousand of population. "The present rate of natural increase," he said, "is certain to grow if the downward tendency of the death rate is further augmented by sanitary improvement, particularly in the case of uncivilized countries and primitive races.

"But if the prolongation of life is to be really worth while, the present disharmonies of human existence must be as far as possible eliminated. Whatever progress for good may result from improved methods of production, from increased earnings and shorter hours of labor, they will all be of small consequence unless balanced by an even greater advance in the moral, intellectual, and spiritual type of the generation which is yet to be."

MEDITERRANEAN RUSH ON.

Twenty Bridal Couples Among the 440 Passengers on the Franconia.

The annual rush of tourists to the Mediterranean began yesterday when the Cunarder Franconia sailed for Alexandria with 440 cabin passengers, including well-known people of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other large cities. Among them were fourteen young women from Miss Finch's School, in East Seventy-seventh Street, who are making a tour to the Adriatic and will return through Italy to Paris and London.

The saloon and companion ways were white with rice before the ship sailed, for there were twenty bridal couples sailing to spend their honeymoons on the banks of the Nile. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Alden L. Palmer, who were married on Wednesday at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. Palmer was Miss Sarah Nelson of Penrith, England, who was nursing a patient at Palm Beach a year ago when Mr. Palmer was rescued from drowning, and she helped to revive him. Mr. Palmer is a retired banker and a descendant of John Alden, while his bride is a direct descendant of Thomas Nelson, who came to this country in 1620 and settled in Yorktown, Va.

COUDERT WON'T ACCEPT.

Corporation Counselship May Yet Go to George V. Mullan.

The selection of a Corporation Counsel, the last remaining big place in Mayor Mitchel's Cabinet, is still giving the Mayor trouble. Mr. Mitchel still hopes that Frederic R. Coudert will take the place, but it was said yesterday that Mr. Coudert had made up his mind not to accept. In the meantime, the Mayor is being urged to select either Lamar Hardy or Frank L. Polk. It is not unlikely, it was said yesterday, that Mr. Mitchel might finally determine to appoint his former law partner, George V. Mullan. William B. Ellison is said to be out of the race.

Mr. Mitchel intended in the first place to appoint Mr. Mullan, but opposition from various sources developed and he held the place open with the hope that he would be able to find just the man he wanted. The Mayor determined not to appoint any of the candidates of the political organizations and in his dilemma he asked Mr. Coudert to accept the appointment. It was said that William R. Hearst had asked the Mayor to appoint Clarence J. Shearn and that because he refused to do so, the Mayor and Mr. Hearst were no longer on friendly terms. This the Mayor vigorously denied.

Color was given the rumor that Mr. Shearn was to be selected because of the fact that the Mayor and Mr. Shearn had luncheon together yesterday.

"Yes, I had luncheon with Mr. Shearn," said the Mayor, "but we did not discuss the Corporation Counselship. I do not expect to appoint a Corporation Counsel until next week."

FILES DIVORCE TO WED.

Mrs. Harris Gets Out of Legal Tangle and Marries Frank I. Cohen.

Mrs. Frances A. Harris, who lives in the Hotel Ansonia, was married last night, as she had planned, and none of the guests knew how close the wedding came to a postponement because of a legal technicality. A mistake of the court gave the bride a busy hour or two in getting the marriage license.

On Oct. 14, 1903, Mrs. Harris obtained a final decree of divorce from Louis Harris. The decree was signed by Justice Scott, but through an error the final decree was not properly recorded. This knowledge came to Mrs. Harris with a shock when the clerk of the Marriage License Bureau refused to issue the certificate yesterday afternoon on account of the legal obstacle. Mrs. Harris proceeded at once to adjust the matter.

Accompanied by her fiancé, Frank I. Cohen, formerly Master of Works of Glasgow, Scotland, Mrs. Harris appeared in Part III. of the Supreme Court and laid her problem before Justice Newburger. When the clerk produced an affidavit that the decree had been issued and signed by the court the Justice ordered that it be filed. With this order Mrs. Harris returned to the City Hall and received the license.

In the ballroom of the Ansonia at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Cohen and Mrs. Harris were married by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El. Dr. Maurice Sturm acted as best man and the sister of the bride, Mrs. Leo Vogel, was the bridesmaid. Several hundred friends were present at a dinner following the ceremony.

Among the congratulatory messages received, it was said, from those to whom notice of the wedding had been sent, were replies from King George of England, the Duke of Connaught, Secretary Tumulty, on behalf of President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan and Mrs. Bryan,, Vice President Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Murry Guggenheim.

OSBORN MURPHY'S FOIL.

Boss Said to Plan to Use Him as a Cloak to Ward Off Reform.

As part of their plan to head off the reformers from reforming Tammany Hall, it was said yesterday that the leaders of that organization had asked William Church Osborn to take the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee. The present Chairman, George M. Palmer, it was said, had been asked to resign.

Mr. Osborn was legal adviser to Gov. Dix, and it was said that two months ago Gov. Glynn offered him the chairmanship of the up-State Public Service Commission, but Mr. Osborn refused the offer. Shortly after the election, when the movement was begun by Independent Democrats to reorganize Tammany Hall and depose Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Murphy's advisers determined to do everything in their power to reorganize the party themselves and in their own way. Their first step was to approve the legislative programme of Gov. Glynn and the independent Democrats up-State. Murphy, it was said, sent orders to the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen not to oppose the reform legislation. It was only by the help of the Tammany legislators that the reform bills were passed.

Murphy's next step, it was said, was to plan the reorganization of the Democratic State Committee by having Chairman Palmer resign and by selecting a high type Independent Democrat for his place. It was then, it was said, that the offer was made to Mr. Osborn. When seen last night Mr. Osborn would not say whether or not he would accept the State Chairmanship.

KODAK FACTORY FOR CANADA

Eastmans Buy Land in Toronto, Perhaps to Avoid Sherman Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 8.—The Eastman Kodak Company has purchased twenty-five acres on the western outskirts of Toronto at $5,000 per acre, as the site of a factory. The property is one of the finest in the district, and is located on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Part of the grounds will be laid out as Kodak Park, similar to that in Rochester. The company sank a well which turned out to be capable of supplying water to the whole district.

It has been reported that the Eastman Company, in case of attack under the Sherman law, would establish a plant in Canada for the manufacture of its products for all the trade outside the United States.

Continuing today & Saturday
the semi-annual Sale of
Saks Suits for Men
¶ Not made especially for a sale—never made especially for any sale in all our tailoring experience. Just our regular stock of men's suits, reduced in accordance with our semi-annual custom. Composed of the season's most approved models and fabrics, and tailored exclusively by Saks', which is the utmost that money can buy in fine workmanship and style.
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ELOPER ACCUSED OF WHITE SLAVERY

Joel M. Foster of Brown's Mills, N. J., Arrested with Girl Stenographer at Mobile.

HAS WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Neighbors Threaten Vengeance on the Head of International Poultry Sales Company.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 8.—J. M. Foster, 45 years of age, of Brown's Mills, N. J., son of the President of the International Correspondence Schools, was arrested here to-day by local Government officials on a charge of violating the Mann White Slave act.

With Foster was a young woman, Delilah F. Bradley of Pemberton, N. J., formerly a stenographer employed by him. The two were arrested at a leading hotel, where they registered on Dec. 23 as Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foster of New York. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Richard Jones, Jr., and Foster was held under $2,000 bond for his appearance for preliminary hearing on Jan. 14, the woman being held as a witness under $500 bond. She is very pretty and her jewelry and handsome gowns had attracted a good deal of attention.

According to information which has been given out by local Government officials, Foster has a wife and a seven-year-old daughter at Brown's Mills, N. J., where he owns a large poultry farm. In company with the young woman he left New Jersey on Dec. 15 and made several stops before reaching Mobile.

Information reached the local officials yesterday from New Jersey, and they took action at once.

Special to The New York Times.

PEMBERTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Summary vengeance for Joel M. Foster, who eloped with Delilah F. Bradley of this place, is theatened by the residents of the town should he return here. Foster is head of the International Poultry Sales Company at Brown's Mills, and is reputed to be very wealthy.

Miss Bradley, his stenographer, is 17 years old. She was an active member of the Pemberton Methodist Church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and popular with all the young people of the town, with whom she attended the public school until a year ago. Her father is Harry C. Bradley, a Pennsylvania Railroad baggagemaster. He is almost crazed by grief and is bitter in his denunciation of Foster. He said he could not blame his daughter, as he believed she had been swayed by the stronger will of her employer. His home was open for his daughter's return, and he would seek to bring her back at once.

The feeling against Foster is as intense at Brown's Mills as it is here. Some time to-day

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

PRINCE MAY REFUSE ALBANIAN THRONE

William of Wied, Selected by the Powers, Does Not See Much in Proposition.

BUT THREE OTHERS SEEK IT

Almost Open Hostilities Between Essad, Ismail Kemal, and Izzet—Last Is Reported at Brindisi.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The Allgemeine Zeitung says that Prince William of Wied hesitates to accept the throne of Albania, and it is believed in well-informed circles that he will finally refuse it.

Prince William, who was selected by the powers for the throne of Albania, is a brother of the reigning Prince of Wied, and is 38 years old.

There are three known claimants to the throne in the field—Essad Pasha, Ismail Kemal Bey, and Izzet Pasha, and a state bordering on open hostilities exists between them.

BRINDISI, Jan. 8.—Unconfirmed reports are in circulation that Izzet Pasha, ex-Turkish Minister of War, has arrived here on his way to head an expedition into Albania. The police are keeping a close watch on a number of Albanians, who have held several meetings at various hotels, where they are registered as officers.

It is declared by Albanians that the Mussulmans in Northern Albania, under the leadership of Essad Pasha, favor the claims of Izzet Pasha to the throne, while the Southern Albanians support Ismail Kemal Bey.

The original plan of Izzet Pasha was said to be to make Brindisi his base of operations for a raid into Albania. He himself was to land secretly at Avlona, an Albanian seaport on the Adriatic, and get into communication with his supporters in the interior, who, it was intended, should rise and proclaim him Prince of Albania under the protectorate of the Sultan of Turkey.

The Italian authorities obtained information of these plans and interfered, thus causing a change of scheme and bringing about a diminution of the number of raiders, who were compelled to proceed directly from Constantinople to Avlona instead of from the Italian coast. When they arrived at Avlona yesterday they were surrounded and disarmed.

ASKS LENIENT SENTENCES.

Judge Advocate Defends Accused Officers—Blames a Zabern Editor.

STRASSBURG, Jan. 8.—A strong plea for leniency was entered to-day by the Judge Advocate in the case of Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad of the Ninety-ninth Infantry before the court-martial, which is trying them for breaches of the law in connection with the recent violent incidents between the military and civilians at Zabern.

The charges were reduced to the simple one against Col. von Reuter of holding civilian prisoners over night instead of transferring them to the care of the civil authorities immediately, as required by the law, and against Lieut. Schad of striking one of the prisoners in the face. The Judge Advocate proposed for these offenses sentences of seven days' imprisonment for Col. von Reuter and three days' imprisonment for Lieut. Schad.

In his plea the Judge Advocate argued that the mob in Zabern had systematically molested and stoned the officers of the regiment for several days. He said the police had shown utter incapacity to deal with the situation, and therefore Col. von Reuter was fully justified in intervening, while Lieut. Schad had acted under the orders of his superior in arresting citizens and forcibly entering houses. Both officers, he continued, would have to resign from the army if the verdict of the court-martial followed the lines proposed.

The Judge Advocate held that the editor of a local paper in Zabern was morally responsible for the troubles. He said the editor had stage-managed the whole affair by repeatedly publishing provocative articles.

A point was scored for the defense of the officers by the testimony of the last witness, an officer of gendarmes, who swore that the police of Zabern were unable to handle the crowd, and that he had recommended the civil authorities of the town to call on the troops, but that they had declined to do so.

The verdict is to be pronounced on Saturday at the same time as the verdict in the appeal entered by Lieut. Baron von Forstner against the sentence of forty-three days' imprisonment inflicted on him by a court-martial on Dec. 19 for subreing a crippled shoemaker.

Replying to a Socialist query in the lower house of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet to-day, Under Secretary Mandel admitted that a squadron of Hussars was held in readiness to check possible demonstrations resulting from the courts-martial. He declared that this precautionary measure had been taken conjointly by the military and civil authorities, and the squadron was subject to a requisition by the latter. The Government hoped, however, that it would not be necessary to utilize the troops.

Strassburg's permanent garrison includes two regiments of cavalry.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, who have been the guests of the American Ambassador at London and Mrs. Page, arrived here this afternoon. They drove to the American Embassy, where they will be the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick. The first reception of the season was in progress at the Embassy when they arrived, but Mr. and Mrs. Sayres decided to forego the pleasure of meeting the large company of diplomats and Americans present. It is understood that they will remain in Paris until Jan. 20.

DIDN'T TALK ACROSS OCEAN

But Marconi Is Experimenting with Wireless Telephoning.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director of the Marconi Company, when asked by a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day regarding the report that William Marconi had succeeded in carrying on a wireless telephonic conversation across the Atlantic, said he had received no report of such a conversation. He added that he would certainly have heard of it if it had taken place.

Mr. Isaacs said wireless telephone experiments were proceeding, but it would be going too far to say that telephonic communication across the Atlantic had been established.

MRS. GOOLD DIES IN PRISON.

Was Serving Life Term for Murdering Woman at Monte Carlo.

MONTPELLIER, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Violet Goold, who with her husband, Vere St. Ledger Goold, was serving a term of life imprisonment for the murder of Emma Levin in the Summer of 1907, the crime being known as the "Monte Carlo trunk mystery," died in prison to-day.

The trial of the Goolds in December, 1907, attracted great attention because of the enormity of the crime, the manner in which the murder was committed, and the dramatic arrest of the principals, who were taken by the police while seeking to escape with a trunk containing portions of the body of the victim.

The murdered woman, who was a wealthy Swede, had been lured by the Goolds to their villa at Monte Carlo and robbed of valuable jewelry. Her dismembered body was packed in a trunk which was shipped to Marseilles, the trunk later being found among the baggage of the Goolds.

They had intended to throw it into the sea.

Mrs. Goold at one time kept a dressmaking establishment in Montreal. She was originally sentenced to death and her husband to life imprisonment. The woman's sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life owing to the outcry against an execution taking place in the principality of Monaco.

CAPE RAILWAY MEN LOYAL.

Strike in South Africa Now Seems Likely to be a Failure.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—Present indications are that the railway strike in South Africa will be a failure. Profiting by the experiences of the strike last July, the Government seems to have the situation well in hand, and the loyalty of the Cape railwaymen appears likely to upset the calculations of the strike leaders.

If this loyalty can be depended upon, the strike will be confined to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and, it is said, will be eventually broken down by the transfer of loyal Cape men to the interior to carry on the railway service.

Thus far the strike is mainly confined to the railway workshops, and even there it is only partial. In the Transvaal the service has not been seriously affected.

Several mass meetings of the men have been called for Saturday and Sunday, when a course of action will be decided upon. According to the strike leaders, it is too early as yet to predict success or failure.

The police took charge of all railroad stations in the Transvaal this morning, and only passengers and officials were admitted, while the train crews were placed under protection.

AEROPLANE BREAKS A ROOF.

French Airman Descends on a Paris Factory—He Is Unhurt.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Eugène Gilbert, a French aviator, narrowly escaped death while flying over Paris to-day, when he descended on a roof, through which his aeroplane broke and was wrecked.

Gilbert was making a trial trip in a new army monoplane carrying a heavy load, with which he had ascended from the aerodrome at Issy-les-Moulineaux. He had flown to Paris, where he circled the Eiffel Tower at a height of 1,000 feet. He then shut off his motor in preparation for a glide to the earth.

The aeroplane descended so rapidly that the aviator found he would be unable to avoid the buildings, and, as he could not restart his motor, he picked out the most promising landing place, the roof of a tile factory in the southwestern suburb of Grenelle.

The aviator escaped injury.

English Alpinists' Narrow Escape.

GENEVA, Jan. 8.—Five English Alpinists, including a girl and a boy, were found to-day almost frozen in a snow hut near the summit of the Dole, one of the highest peaks of the Swiss Jura. They had attempted to climb the mountain on skis and were overtaken by a blizzard. The condition of the tourists was serious, but they were transported on sledges to a hotel and will probably recover.

Chile Won't Sell Dreadnoughts.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 8.—It is authoritatively stated here that the Chilean Government will not sell to Greece, or to any other country, the dreadnought battleships now building for the Chilean Navy in England. Several powers are reported to have expressed their willingness to purchase them.

Retained to Defend Miss Herman.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 8.—Alexander Nansen, a brother of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, was to-day retained to defend Miss Charlotte Herman, the companion of Ferdinand Pinney Earle, now in jail here on the charge of abducting the boy, Harold Earle. Miss Herman's case is to be treated separately from that of Earle.

Asks an Investigation of Lourdes.

MUNICH, Jan. 8.—A resolution requesting the Bavarian Government to investigate the propaganda of the Lourdes pilgrimages and the "exaggerated and misleading reports of alleged cures there" was adopted to-day by the Upper Bavarian Medical Society.

JAPAN'S EMIGRANTS NOT COMING HERE

Dr. Sato Says They Will Never Become a Factor in This Hemisphere.

GOING TO OWN ISLANDS

And to Korea and Manchuria—Government Discourages Those Who Would Settle Here.

Japanese immigrants will never become a serious factor in the political or economic life of this country, Mexico, or of any other country in the Western hemisphere, according to Dr. Shosuke Sato, the Director of the College of Agriculture of the Tohoku Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan, who is in this country to deliver a series of lectures at universities under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. At the Hotel Astor yesterday Dr. Sato said that the great bulk of Japanese emigration was to Manchuria, Korea, and the more sparsely settled islands of the Japanese archipelago, and would not be diverted from these destinations to any appreciable extent in the future.

"Talk about the Japanese overrunning Mexico or the United States, or any country of this continent, in fact, should not be taken seriously," said Dr. Sato. "I do not believe that the Japanese will ever become a predominant or even a material factor in the politics of the West, and they certainly will not come over here in such numbers as to affect seriously the economic life of any of your nations. They are not emigrating to the American Continent now in great numbers and they never will do so.

"Emigration from the main and most crowded of the Japanese islands," Dr. Sato continued, "is going north and east into Manchuria, Korea, and the islands. Manchuria and Korea are sparsely settled and will accommodate as many Japanese as will go to them for many, many years to come. Hoppaido, an island in the Japanese group just north of the eastern end of the main island, is at present receiving many emigrants. It is about 40,000 square miles in size, and with a population of a little more than 1,000,000 is capable of supporting 6,000,000. The southern half of Karafuto, which was ceded to Japan by Russia, is getting many Japanese every year.

"In addition to the natural tendencies," said Dr. Sato, "the Japanese Government is encouraging the eastward emigration and, in observance of the treaty agreement with the United States is discouraging emigration to this country.

"The Government" said the doctor "is carefully watching which way the emigrants go, and has made it so hard for Japanese to leave their homes to settle in the United States that even those who want to come here are discouraged. It is only with abundant proof that he will not settle in the United States that a citizen of Japan can obtain a passport to this country. I think the Government is even too strict in the issuance of passports. I have known many students, for example, who wanted to come here for only a few years' study who have not been able to get passports."

Dr. Sato, who is a Christian, said that in his opinion Christianity was making steady progress in Japan. He praised the Christian missionaries for their educational and religious work, and expressed the belief that in the future, not immediately but certainly, Christianity would become the predominant religion of Japan. The Government, he said, was friendly to Christianity, and even the Buddhist and Shinto priests have ceased to manifest hostility. As typical of the attitude of the Government, Dr. Sato said that a short time ago the Minister of Education of Japan invited the Christian and Buddhist leaders to hold their conferences and meetings in the Bureau of Education building on alternate days.

The international peace movement, according to Dr. Sato, is popular in Japan, and is gaining converts every day. There is no talk of war with any nation among the educated classes, he said, and no one feels that war is imminent.

"We in Japan don't want war with any one," said Dr. Sato. "We want industry and commerce with every one. At present Japan's international relations are satisfactory, and there does not seem to be any danger that they will be disturbed. I do not believe Japan will ever participate in a great war again, but will progress as a world power in trade and business."

Dr. Sato is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, having received his doctor's degree there in 1886 in the same group with President Woodrow Wilson. He will be in this country until the end of May lecturing at universities and colleges on the subject of "Fifty Years of Progress in Japan." He will leave for Charlottesville, Va., this morning to deliver his first lecture at the University of Virginia. Later he will go to Johns Hopkins University, Pennsylvania State, Columbia, Ohio, Brown, and elsewhere.

Lusitania to Dock This Morning.

The Cunard liner Lusitania arrived at the Ambrose Channel Lightship last night with mails and passengers and will dock at her pier early to-day.

HONORS KROONLAND MEN.

Belgium Bestows Decorations on Officer and Members of Crew.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, Jan. 8.—The Belgian Government has bestowed further honors on the crew of the Kroonland for the part they played in rescuing the Volturno's passengers.

Third Officer Wynen has been decorated with the Third Class Civic Cross, and First Class Civic Medals have been awarded to six seamen and a steward.

Much surprise is expressed that the American Government has not yet done anything, although the Kroonland flies the American flag.

COMPANY OWES $4,500,000.

Many Foreign Banks Creditors of the Incorporadora Concern.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 8.—The failure of the Companhia Incorporadora, a promoting company organized for the purpose of financing small country banks in the State of Sao Paulo, occurred after proceedings before the courts. The liabilities of the concern are placed at approximately $4,500,000.

The creditors include the British Bank of South America to the amount of approximately $280,000; the Bank of Brasil, $190,000; the State Treasury, $50,000; the Banco de Credito Hypotecario e Agricola, $38,000; the Bank of London, $55,000; the Bank of Belgium, $50,000; the Bank of France, $16,000; the Bank of London and the River Plate, $6,500, and the Transatlantic Bank of Sao Paulo, $5,000.

One hundred rural banks in the interior of the State are involved. These banks afforded financial assistance to small coffee growers.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Arrivals on Two Steamships—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—William Anderson, Robert Clarke, Miss Isabella Carden, Alexander Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Mackenzie, Ronald Wilkinson.

ARCADIAN, (Southampton, via Bermuda)—Mrs. L. J. Ackerman, Dr. D. J. Bagshaw, Miss M. C. Bagley, W. F. Craven, S. W. Culver, J. Bayard Currie, Mme. L. Corbeau, Miss Helen Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Richardson, Prof. and Mrs. F. H. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Turnbull.

Among those sailing to-day for Southampton on the New York are:

Miss M. Andrew, F. W. Bedwood, R. Clark, Dr. F. C. Davis, T. S. Ellison, Dr. Andrew Gray, B. D. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jordan, E. A. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Sallust, Dr. C. E. Spicer.

Sir James Whitney's Condition.

The condition of Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who has been ill for several weeks at the Hotel Manhattan, was thus described last night by his physician's bulletin:

"Sir James Whitney has had a rather restless day. Otherwise condition unchanged. DR. PYNE."

Bridge in Aid of Little Mothers.

A bridge party is to be given this afternoon by Mrs. John Hanan at her residence, 1,073 Fifth Avenue, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Association. The entire house will be thrown open and there will be about 125 tables of players. Mrs. Hanan is giving handsome presents as prizes.

HUNT WOMAN AND $198,000.

French Police Cable New York Police to Hold Embezzler's Wife.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The police of Cherbourg to-day cabled the New York authorities asking them to detain Mme. Bradza della Pascua, who is a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and is believed to have $198,000 in cash in her possession, which her husband embezzled from the Swiss Bank in Barcelona. Della Pascua was arrested when the liner arrived at Cherbourg last night from Southampton. The police found $2,000 in his pockets, out of a total embezzlement of $200,000. They were searching his cabine for the remainder when the signal came that the liner was about to continue her trip across the ocean.

The detectives took him aboard the tender, his wife and maid following them to the gangplank, entreating them to release him. It was only when the tender cast off that the police realized that the rest of the money was probably in the woman's possession.

The couple boarded the ship at Southampton, having tickets for New York. He is a member of an old Spanish family. His father was commander of the garrison of Barcelona.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie left Cherbourg Wednesday night and is due here Tuesday.

FEARS LOSS OF MONGOLIA.

China, Distrusting Russia, to Declare Five Cities Treaty Ports.

PEKING, Jan. 8.—Declarations received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Government refuses to support the Kutuktu (Khan) of Mongolia in his claim to authority over Inner Mongolia are regarded with skepticism by Chinese officials. The Peking Government, consequently, it is reported in political circles, is planning not only military measures, but political devices to save for China the country lying between the Great Wall and the Gobi Desert.

The Government, it is understood, intends immediately to declare Kalgan and four other important towns outside the Great Wall open as treaty ports, the object being to give vital interests to other foreigners, who may aid in preventing the Russians from interfering with Inner Mongolia as they have with Outer Mongolia.

ISADORA DUNCAN FORGIVES.

Sentence on Chauffeur Who Caused Children's Death Suspended.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Morverand, the driver of the automobile which last April plunged from the roadway into the Seine, carrying with it the two children of Isadora Duncan, and their governess, all of whom were drowned, was to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $40.

Miss Duncan interceded on behalf of Moverand, not wishing the prosecution to continue.

The sentence was suspended.

BELIEVE FENNER IS HERE.

London Police Cable a Request for the Missing Broker's Arrest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The New York authorities have been notified that Charles Edward Fenner, wanted in London for the alleged fraudulent conversion of stock certificates, is supposed to be in the United States.

Inquiries made here by the police have led to the belief that he sailed for America three months ago under an assumed name. A detailed description of the missing stock broker, who figured in the Marconi Parliamentary inquiry, has been cabled to New York, with the request that the American authorities circulate it throughout the country and institute a search for him. The offense with which he is charged is extraditable.

WELLS BOOKS ON THE FILMS

Said to Have Sold Motion Picture Rights for $25,000 Yearly.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—H. G. Wells has sold the world's film rights in his books to a well-known motion picture firm. It is said that he will receive $25,000 yearly.

Motion picture plays will first be constructed from Mr. Wells's published works, but later he will write especially for film plays.

Isaacs to be Lord Reading.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is announced that Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Lord Chief Justice, has taken the title of Baron Reading of Earley. He will be known as Lord Reading. He represented Reading in Parliament for eleven years, and has a country seat at Earley, near that town.

Revillon Frères
Established 1723

January Sale

Our entire stock of Women's Fur Coats and Sets and Men's Fur Overcoats will continue on sale during January at an average reduction of over 50% from former prices, as previously announced.

Women's Fur Coats, $15 up
Women's Fur Sets, 20 "
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, 40 "
Men's Fur Coats, 25 "

All goods have the Revillon label, with our guarantee.

19 West 34th Street, New York
PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

Let your 1914 slogan be—
"Get the best value for your money"

Here's your first step in the right direction—come here—take advantage of this Reduction Sale, which will create more interest among men who wear good clothes than any sale in recent years.

200 Men's $15.00 Winter Overcaots on sale at $9.75

1,200 Men's $16.50, $18.00 and $20.00 Winter Suits & Overcoats on sale at $12.75

1,500 Men's $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00 Winter Suits & Overcoats on sale at $15.75

VOGEL BROTHERS
42 St. at 8 Ave.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

FEATURE, TO-DAY AND SATURDAY, IN THEIR

Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

the following special groups, for quick clearance—

$38, to $50 Serge Dresses—$18
$55 to $85 Dance Dresses—$35
$75 to $95 Fur-trimmed Wraps—$45
$65 to $95 Tailleur Suits—$35
$10 to $15 Blouses (white and colors)—$5

ALSO CONTINUE THE

Annual Sale of Furs At About Half Price

Coats, Sets and Separate Furs of finest quality.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street 5th Avenue

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Men's Furnishings, Underwear, Dressing Gowns, Fur Coats, Overcoats, Ulsters and Raincoats.

PRONOUNCED PRICE REDUCTIONS

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY

Nature's Remedy For Constipation

Nature has provided an ideal Laxative Water that will purify your blood, keep your stomach and intestines clear and promptly relieve Constipation. Don't take a drastic Purgative water which drains you and makes you feel weak and listless. Take a mild, gentle and pleasant natural laxative which gently stimulates and effectively operates without bad effects.

Hunyadi János Water

is bottled at the Springs in Hungary in its original state. It has just the right composition, needs no adulteration, is not concentrated, not fortified; just natural; otherwise the Government would not permit the word "natural" on the label. Physicians all over the world prescribe it. Don't let any one persuade you to take a laxative water which is artificial, irritating and harmful. The label is your protection. Look for the word Natural thereon. Buy a bottle to-day at your Druggist's. Be sure to get what you ask for.

Try It

The Continuous Automobile Leader

THE NEW YORK TIMES leads all other New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, continually, in Automobile advertising.

During Entire Year 1912:
THE NEW YORK TIMES published over 10% more Automobile advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

During the Automobile Show of 1913:
THE NEW YORK TIMES published more Automobile advertising than any other New York newspaper.

During Entire Year 1913:
THE NEW YORK TIMES published 491,764 lines of Automobile advertising—40,712 lines more than the next New York newspaper, and 201,911 lines more than the second New York morning newspaper.

During the Automobile Show of 1914:
From January 3rd to 8th, inclusive THE NEW YORK TIMES has published 35,598 lines of Automobile advertising—considerably more than has been published by the New York morning newspaper second in Automobile advertising during the Show of 1913, and the entire year of 1913.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has an average net paid total sale far more than DOUBLE the second, MORE THAN THREE AND ONE-HALF TIMES the third, MORE THAN FOUR AND ONE-HALF TIMES the fourth high-class morning newspaper, and considerably more than the THREE COMBINED, and, in the metropolitan district, more than DOUBLE the THREE COMBINED.

The more than two hundred thousand regular purchasers of The New York Times represent the greatest purchasing power in the world.

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The Oldest State Bank in New York. The Largest Bank of its age in the United States

We want your account

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

OUT TO-DAY

Southern Fashions and Motor Number of VOGUE

At Your Newsdealer's

Scotch Cream now being introduced to America

Great Britain's Standard Whiskey for 100 years

Strong & Trowbridge Co.
Sole Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

W. H. O.

are the initial letters of Wolf's Head Oil—the World's greatest lubricating oil for automobiles, motor trucks, and motor boats. Address for full literature,

WOLF'S HEAD OIL

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PICTURES—FRAMES
MIRRORS

TWO STORES

358 FIFTH AVE., N. W. Cor. 34th St.
717 FIFTH AVE., near 56th St.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE

you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

LA ROCHE TO QUIT PARK DEPARTMENT

But Mayor Mitchel Says Commissioner Ward's Actions Are Not Open to Criticism.

HE RAPS J. JOHNSON, JR.

Says Important Fire Prevention Bureau Was Prostituted Under Recent Administration.

Mayor Mitchel denied yesterday that there was any trouble between him and his new Commissioner of Parks, Cabot Ward, because the Commissioner had requested Louis F. La Roche, chief examiner of the department, to ask for a transfer to another department.

"Don't get the idea that there is any trouble in the Park Department, for there isn't any," said the Mayor. "There is absolutely nothing that Mr. Ward has done to take exception to. The whole affair is simply a pin-prick in the general situation."

Mr. La Roche was formerly an examiner in the Finance Department at a salary of $2,500 a year. In that capacity his work had to do with the Park Department, and when Mayor Gaynor was having trouble with Park Commissioner Stover over the affairs of the department he sent Mr. La Roche up to the Arsenal to assist Mr. Stover. The position of chief examiner of the department, with a salary of $4,000, was created, and when Commissioner Stover disappeared last Fall Mayor Kline appointed La Roche Acting Commissioner, to fill out Mr. Stover's unexpired term.

When the new Commissioner, Cabot Ward, went to the department last week and started to reorganize it he came to the conclusion that Mr. La Roche's services were not needed, and he suggested that Mr. La Roche ask to be transferred to another department. Mr. La Roche was ill at his home, but when he received Commissioner Ward's suggestion on Tuesday he went at once to the City Hall and laid the matter before Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor suggested that he go back home and not worry about the matter until he got well.

It is probable that when Mr. La Roche has recovered he will return to his original position in the Finance Department. In the meantime Mayor Mitchel will make a personal investigation regarding the matter. It was learned yesterday that the trouble between Commissioner Ward and Mr. La Roche occurred over a contract which the Commissioner thought his chief examiner should not have signed. Both the Mayor and the Commissioner laughed over the report that any serious trouble had occurred. When Commissioner Ward reached his office yesterday he said:

"In regard to reports in connection with the park service, the facts are that I have requested Mr. La Roche to ask for his immediate transfer to some other city department, and he assured me that he would at once take the necessary steps."

When Mayor Mitchel arrived at the City Hall yesterday morning he at once assigned Henry Bruere, the City Chamberlain, who is to have general supervision over all departments, to investigate the matter. Later the Mayor decided to do the investigating himself, as he said he did not think it was of enough importance for Mr. Bruere to bother with.

Samuel S. Koenig, President of the Republican County Committee, had a long conference with the Mayor and it was rumored that Mr. La Roche, being a Republican, the conference had something to do with the park situation. The Mayor denied this, however.

"What might be happening in the Park Department," he said, "is naturally not Mr. Koenig's business. There is no reason for him to interfere and I do not believe he would think of doing so. When Mr. La Roche called to see me yesterday I saw at once that he was a very sick man and I told him to go home and not to worry. I had Mr. Bruere look into the matter for me today, but he is primarily an investigator and I don't want to waste his time on matters of such small importance. I will look into the mater myself and in the meantime there is nothing to get excited about. It is a small matter."

The Mayor said he was giving all his attention to the reorganization of the Fire Prevention Bureau. The bureau is now in charge of Deputy Chief William H. Swartwout of Brooklyn. Deputy Chief Guerin, who was in charge, resigned, and the Mayor hopes to get an outsider for the job. He said the place needed a big man, and he didn't think a man from the uniformed force would be selected.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has applied to the Board of Estimate to have the salary of the Chief of the bureau increased to $8,000. Deputy Chief Guerin received only $4,200. It is Commissioner Adamson's plan to have the increased amount made up by reducing expenses in another end of the department.

"This is a very important bureau," said the Mayor, "and it was prostituted under the recent administration."

Mayor Mitchel said he did not intend to make any more appointments this week.

WON'T DISCIPLINE TEACHER.

Maxwell Refuses to Discuss Charges Against Miss Curtiss.

City Supt. Maxwell said yesterday that he would not issue a statement with regard to Miss Elizabeth Curtiss, senior teacher of Public School 31, Pleasant Avenue, Bogardus Corners, Staten Island, who has returned to her duties after a suspension of thirty days on the charge of whipping Evelyn and William Bogardus, children of Mr. and Mrs. William Bogardus. Dr. Maxwell added that he did not deem it necessary to make any statement.

The parents of the two children, who are, respectively, 7 and 9 years of age, made complaint some time ago to the Department of Education that Miss Curtiss had violated the rule by whipping the little ones. District Supt. William A. Boylan, who is in charge of the district in which the school is situated, investigated the charge and suspended Miss Curtiss. The local school board heard the case and sustained the action of Mr. Boylan. At the meeting of the Board of Education in December last it approved the decision of the local school board and suspended Miss Curtiss for thirty days. When the term of her suspension was ended, Associate City Supt. Andrew W. Edson, who has charge of the elementary schools, instructed her to return temporarily to the Bogardus Corners school and continue there until a place should be found for her elsewhere.

Miss Curtiss's salary is $1,500 a year. It is deemed that she has been sufficiently punished by her thirty days' suspension. There is no intention of continuing her permanently at the Bogardus Corners school.

When Miss Curtiss returned to her school yesterday she found eighteen of her class of twenty-three pupils present. The Bogardus children were absent. Their parents said that the children would not return to the school so long as Miss Curtiss was there. Two of the other pupils were absent on account of illness and the third child was kept at home for lack of proper clothing. Bogardus Corners is some three miles distant from Huguenot, the nearest railway station.

BIBLE PICTURES TO BE FREE.

Film to be Shown Twice a Day at The Temple.

The International Bible Students' Association will begin to spread the Gospel in New York with the aid of moving pictures next Sunday afternoon, and from that day on will give two performances daily, free of charge, in The Temple, West Sixty-third Street, near Broadway.

The Temple is the theatre begun some five years ago by Butler Davenport, who organized a stock company, with Mary Shaw at the head, but after financial difficulties the building of the theatre was abandoned. About a year ago the Bible Students' Association took hold of it and raised several hundred thousands dollars necessary to take over the ground and finish the building. Some time ago it was announced that it would be called The Temple, but the original idea of the association was to present moving pictures only incidentally.

Now, however, the whole idea has been changed, and an elaborate film play called "The Photo Drama of Creation" made. It will be presented in The Temple every afternoon and night, no admission fee will be charged, neither will a collection be taken up, and the promoters of the affair expect to see the theatre crowded at every performance.

In addition to the moving pictures a phonograph will be brought into play. Later the film will be sent around the country to be exhibited everywhere free of charge.

Former Speaker Cannon Well Again

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 8.—With a long black cigar in his mouth, Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the National House of Representatives, appeared on the streets this afternoon for the first time since he was taken ill with a cold. He said staying in the house was the worst punishment he had received.

BAGMAN FOWLER PUT IN A TIGHTER NET

Grand Jury Finds Superseding Indictment Which May Help Whitman's Hold.

MUCH AT STAKE IN THE CASE

Fight Raised Over Jurisdiction May Have Grave Effect on the Whole Whitman Investigation.

A superseding indictment charging the extortion of $250 from Seneca P. Hull, a contractor of Cortland, N. Y., was found yesterday against Everett Fowler, the up-State bagman, whose name has appeared frequently in District Attorney Whitman's graft investigation. It is believed that Mr. Whitman, through this indictment has strengthened his hold on Fowler, and, through Fowler, on the "system," which arranged for collecting "campaign contributions" from State road contractors.

The new indictment, it is understood, goes much into detail and makes new allegations regarding the "hold up" of Contractor Hull. A motion to dismiss the original indictment was made some time ago before Justice Davis of the Supreme Court. A decision was expected several days ago, and the finding of a superseding indictment at this juncture is regarded as significant. It is reported that Justice Davis may sustain the motion to dismiss the original indictment on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. If he does the superseding indictment still will confront Fowler, and if Martin W. Littleton, his attorney, moves to dismiss it the fight will be taken to the Appellate Division.

Littleton bases his fight on the lack of jurisdiction. He contends that District Attorney Whitman has no right to try Fowler on the extortion charge. If extortion was committed, he says, it is a question for the Grand Jury and courts of Onondaga County, where the transaction complained of occurred. Mr. Whitman, on the other hand, asserts that the $250 check which Hull made out after receiving the alleged threats from Fowler finally was deposited in the Fourth National Bank of this city to the credit of the Democratic State Committee.

The contentions in the Fowler case may be of great consequence to District Attorney Whitman. On the question of jurisdiction rests the whole graft investigation. If Fowler cannot be tried for extortion in this county, it remains for the District Attorney of Onondaga County to go over all of the evidence which Mr. Whitman has spent months in gathering. An indictment then would have to be obtained in Syracuse.

The irony of the situation arises from the fact that District Attorney Whitman once received a promise that Fowler would turn State's evidence and that he would tell all he knew. This was before Martin W. Littleton came into the case. The moment Littleton appeared Fowler changed his tactics. Fowler had no intention of confessing. Littleton at once said for his client. Littleton made it clear that he would fight the District Attorney at every point. If Littleton wins on the technical points of law he will make it impossible for Whitman to proceed far in the graft investigation. The incident shows why District Attorney Whitman would have accepted a designation from Gov. Glynn as Special Deputy Attorney General with State-wide powers.

The original extortion indictment against Fowler was found by the regular General Sessions Grand Jury on Nov. 14 last. The special Supreme Court Grand Jury reviewed the work of the General Sessions body and took into consideration all of the evidence produced up to the present time in the graft investigation. This was considered desirable in view of possible future action.

A witness yesterday before the Grand Jury was J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply. His testimony related to the awarding of the Hudson River siphon contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company in 1911 at a bid about $217,000 more than that of the lowest bidder. Mr. Smith told reporters after he left the Grand Jury room that he had favored the T. A. Gillespie Company in preference to Anthony C. Douglass, the lowest bidder, because he thought that the Gillespie Company was better qualified to do the work. The siphon contract was so important, he said, that he didn't want to run any risks of failure.

Thomas Hassett, former Secretary of the Water Board, has been indicted for the attempted grand larceny of $50,000 in connection with the awarding of this contract. It is alleged that he assured Douglass that he would get the bid if he paid $50,000.

"I know Hassett," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "and I certainly was surprised when I heard that he was involved in a gold brick game. I never suspected anything like that of Hassett."

JAIL NO JOKE TO SHERIFF.

Says Inmates Are Prisoners, Not Guests—Reappoints Burke.

Eighty members of the third panel of the Sheriff's jury met in the courtroom of the Sheriff yesterday and unanimously re-elected William E. Burke as their foreman. Mr. Burke was deposed from the jury by former Sheriff Julius Harburger after fourteen years of service. When a committee of five, composed of Stephen Farley, I. N. Seligman, George Debovoise, W. H. Poor, and Charles J. Warner, went to Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen with resolutions asking that Burke be reappointed to their panel, the Sheriff said:

"I am always ready and glad to right any wrong within my power, and I cheerfully reappoint Mr. Burke a member of the third panel of the Sheriff's jury. When such representative men of this community go out of their way and spend their valuable time to consider such a case as this, I am only too willing to aid them."

The jury then passed a resolution thanking the new Sheriff and complimenting him upon his work thus far. The banquet of the panel will be held at the Biltmore Hotel on Feb. 11. Among those present at yesterday's meeting were Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and former Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

Sheriff Grifenhagen later in the day spoke of changes he intended to make in the Ludlow Street Jail.

"The long-standing joke about the Ludlow Street Jail," he said, "went out with the last administration. Its inmates will hereafter be prisoners, not guests. The rules of the institution will hereafter be rigidly enforced."

"B&G"

THE FINEST OLIVE OIL PROCURABLE

COSTS NO MORE THAN ORDINARY OIL

THE STANDARD FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

MEMBER ATTACKS S. P. C. A.

Complains of His Arrest at Annual Meeting—Year's Record.

A single discordant note marked the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the society's building at 50 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. This was when W. A. Mallett, a member of the society and a Bronx contractor, charged that agents of the society had gone out of their way to interfere with his business by arresting one of his drivers, after which, he said, they locked up one of his mules and left it unattended and uncared for twelve hours.

Furthermore, Mr. Mallett protested against his own arrest at the hands of agents of the society. He said he had been locked up in a cell, where he had remained for some time, pending the coming of his bondsman. Supt. Thomas P. Freel of the society replied to the Mallett charges and said that the complainant had not been arrested until after he had repeatedly insulted in Magistrate House's court ons of the agents of the society.

A Mr. Stevens, also of the Bronx, followed Mr. Mallett, and in a more pacific manner charged that the agents of the society who operate in the Bronx might do their work much better than at the present time. Mr. Stevens asked that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and a motion for that purpose was carried. President Alfred Wagstaff was authorized to appoint the committee.

President Wagstaff presided at yesterday's meeting, and among the managers present were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity; Henry Bergh, Gordon Knox Bell, and Richard Welling. Members, not of the Board of Managers, were present in sufficient numbers to crowd the assembly room to capacity.

In his annual address President Wagstaff showed, in a condensed form, the work accomplished by the society during the past year by these figures:

Offenders arrested and prosecuted by the society	2,287
Offenders arrested by police and prosecuted by the society	156
Total arrests and prosecutions	2,443
Animals suspended from labor	6,980
Horses, mules and other large animals disabled beyond recovery, humanely destroyed	1,830
Disabled horses and other large animals removed from the streets in ambulances	1,027
Complaints of cruelty received and investigated	10,811
Calls made for unwanted, sick and injured animals	89,028
Horses examined in the streets and in stable to determine their condition and fitness to work	544,579

Mr. Wagstaff said that the number of persons who were taking a deep interest in the welfare of animals is increasing steadily, and that there was every reason to find 1914 the banner year of the society.

REVIVE SUPPOSED DEAD MAN

Epileptic Recovers, but Dies After Surgeon's Treatment.

Stricken with epilepsy at 129th Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon, a man of 45 years lay on the sidewalk, guarded by a patrolman until Dr. Frank Roohan came from Harlem Hospital and in the language of police blotters "pronounced the man dead." The next move, on the way to the Morgue, was to the East 128th Street Station, and just as the ambulance was being backed to the curb and as four of the men in the station were emerging with the stretcher the man in the ambulance groaned.

The young interne looked at him incredulously for a moment and, getting the ammonia bottle, held it uncorked under the man's nose. The man who had been called dead sat up in the ambulance and looked dully ahead of him. Then he dropped back in a coma and an hour later he died in the hospital.

He was identified later as Edward McCarol, who for many years had worked on the dredge Excelsior. McCarol's proudest possession was a gold medal awarded to him by Congress for the brave work he did at the time of the Slocum tragedy. When that excursion ship was burning McCarol was on a tug nearby and he worked like a Trojan in helping to save some of the luckless passengers on that unhappy cruise.

it's Del Monte

The Famous California Brand

of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. *More Del Monte* canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home *than any other brand.* The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices. To realize what Del Monte quality means, ask your grocer for Del Monte

Peaches

big, luscious, tree-ripened—packed where and when they ripen the day they're picked—preserved by heat alone with all their natural distinctive flavor retained—not green peaches lacking flavor because prematurely picked and then shipped across the continent in refrigerating cars.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley has given Del Monte Peaches a star rating for quality and the Westfield, Mass., Board of Health has listed them as an example of purity. The U. S. Navy and Army Hospitals use Del Monte Peaches.

The same high quality will be found in DEL MONTE

ASPARAGUS RAISINS
CHERRIES APRICOTS
HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE

California Fruit Canners Association
Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
North & Dalzell, Agents,
111 Hudson Street, New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-DAY

Sale of Women's Fur Coats and Small Furs

At About One-Half Former Prices

Attention is specially directed to the fact that these furs at greatly reduced prices are from regular stock—characterized by the Bonwit Teller & Co. high standard.

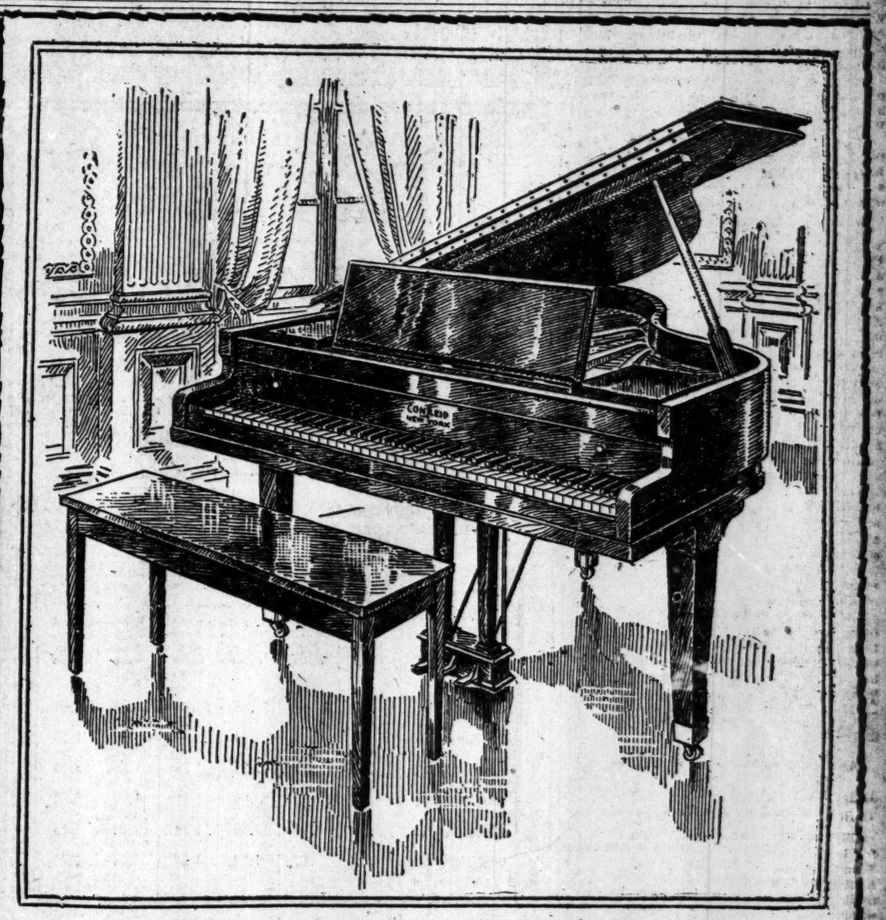
Scarfs		*Muffs*	*Scarfs*		*Muffs*
11.00	Scotch Mole	22.50	16.50	Kit Fox	21.00
7.50	Natural Raccoon	14.50	12.50	Civet Cat	18.50
9.50	Black Fox	16.50	12.50	Skunk	29.50
12.50	Hudson Seal	22.50	19.50	Pointed Fox	22.50

French Seal Coats — 45 inches long, of selected dyed Coney Skin
Caracul Coats — 45 inches long; made from selected flat curl skins
38.00 — Formerly 75.00 to 85.00

Moire Caracul Coats	Formerly 75.00	45.00
White Coney Coats	Formerly 95.00	45.00
Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)	Formerly 145.00	95.00
Trimmed Baby Caracul Coats	Formerly 145.00	95.00
Scotch Mole Coats, 45 inches long	Formerly 225.00	125.00
Imported Model Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)	Formerly 225.00	145.00
Imported Model Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat)	Formerly 325.00	225.00
Imported Model Baby Caracul Coat	Formerly 395.00	225.00
Imported Model Baby Caracul Coat	Formerly 650.00	345.00
Imported Model Baby Caracul Coat	Formerly 750.00	450.00
Broadtail Coat, Chinchilla Collar	Formerly 1,650.00	750.00

Hudson Seal Coats — 42 inches long, selected French dyed muskrat skins
Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats — 45 inches long, with collars of Ermine, Fitch, Skunk or Chinchilla-Squirrel
68.00 — Formerly 110.00 & 125.00

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street



A Gem Among Grand Pianos

The New CONREID Grand

Miniature Size—4 Feet 8 Inches Long

At $485!

This new Piano is a musical and mechanical marvel in many respects:

Its musical qualities are wonderfully high, which, after all, is the most important reason for buying a Grand Piano.

In sweetness, rounded richness and depth of tone, the CONREID is on a par with much larger and more expensive Grands.

This volume and quality of tone have been accomplished by designing an entirely new scale, and by the most improved mechanical methods possible in a great modern factory, where enthusiastic leaders direct scientifically a great body of highly skilled workmen.

So perfect are design and construction, that neither is sacrificed in achieving the compact size of the CONREID Grand.

Only four feet eight inches long—think of it! It can find its way into many a music-loving home—even a small New York apartment—from which the Grand Piano has hitherto been barred on account of the room it required.

Actual measurement shows that the CONREID GRAND actually occupies *four inches less space* in depth than an ordinary upright piano does when placed across the corner of a room.

Another Marvel
Is the Price—$485

Possible only now, because it is expected that the demand for a Grand Piano at this price will make it economically possible to continue to produce the CONREID Grand to sell at $485—discounting expectation, in other words.

The CONREID courts comparison ON SHEER MERIT with Grand Pianos overtopping it by several hundred dollars in price. It is made for GIMBEL BROTHERS exclusively by the Milton Piano Company of New York, who are proud to join with us in guaranteeing absolutely this realized dream of their splendid organization.

We cordially invite you to come and try this delightful new instrument at your earliest convenience, in our Piano Salesrooms. Eighth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

ELKUS SEES DEMAND FOR WAGE REFORM

Says Hundreds of Women Receive Compensation of $3 a Week or Less.

PRAISES EMPLOYERS HERE

Mrs. Nathan Denounces Civic Federation Report — Paskus Defends Present Conditions in Big Stores.

Abram I. Elkus, representing the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, at a meeting held last night in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Consumers' League, asserted that hundreds of men and women employed in New York City were not receiving a living wage and that something should be done to change conditions. Mr. Elkus had no severe criticism for employers, but he said that the figures collected by the commission told their own story. After reading statistics concerning two industries employing 10,803 females, which showed that hundreds received a compensation of $3 a week or less, while other hundreds received under $6, he said:

"Some remedy is needed for such conditions. You know and I know that women can't live and keep body and soul together on such a wage as this. We have got to give the employes a living wage.

"I know it is a fact that in some cases the head of a business does not know the conditions which exist, and I believe that much can be done by a policy of education. If it is necessary to enact laws to bring about needed reforms, then laws must be enacted, and the old policy of 'thou shalt and thou shalt not' enforced.

"What I want you all to do is to come to us with the facts. We must have the facts. We can do nothing with hearsay evidence. But if we can go to the Legislature with the facts then we can get such legislation as is needed.

"That is the way we did in bringing about the reforms already instituted through the Legislature by the commission. We obtained these facts by going to the places ourselves. We were able to say to the legislators: 'We know what we are talking about for we have seen these things ourselves.'"

Mr. Elkus said that the commission had been instructed to determine whether it would be advisable to enact a minimum wage law. Much information had been collected, he said, but he gave no hint concerning the conclusions which had been reached.

Mr. Elkus had a complimentary remark for the employers in New York City. He said that they did not make one-tenth as much opposition to the reform legislation which had been passed as the employers in the State outside of the city did.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan presided at the meeting, and after expressing regret that Senator Wagner could not attend, introduced Miss Mary Dreier, President of the Women's Trade Union League and a member of the Investigating Commission. Miss Dreier said that the State wanted to know if there were any industries which paid wages upon which employes could not live, and the commission had ascertained that there were thousands of girls earning from $4.50 to $7 a week.

"We know they can't live properly on that," said Miss Dreier, "and still they go along doing the best they can. We also know big able-bodied men earning not more than $7 or $8 a week. They have families to support, and we know it can't be done."

Miss Dreier said that in one store she knew the rule was that the chairs for sales girls which were required by law, were not to be used, and that the girls were afraid to tell about it.

"Why is that?" she asked.

A girl in the crowd called back, "Blacklist."

Another voice shouted, "Because we have no union back of us. We ought to organize into a union."

"Yes," said Miss Dreier, "you should," and this assertion caused much applause.

Benjamin Paskus, an attorney, appeared, it was announced, as the representative of department store employers, and in the course of his remarks referred to the report of the National Civic Federation, which complimented the stores on what they had done for the physical well-being of their employes. Women on the platform and in other parts of the hall laughed and hissed.

Mrs. Nathan seized the occasion to criticise the report. She said that the Consumers' League had written a very outspoken letter to the Federation objecting bitterly to certain parts of the report which the league knew to be "astray from the facts." She said that she had asked the heads of seven department stores to appear at the meeting.

"None of them would do so," she said, "and selected Mr. Paskus to represent them, thinking perhaps that they might say too much, and that it would be better to let the lawyer do the talking."

Mr. Paskus smiled.

"After what Mrs. Nathan has said," he remarked, "I feel as if I had been introduced as the goat."

Mr. Paskus said that the conditions were much better than in past years, as shown by the fact that all of the big department stores were new, modern, well lighted, and well ventilated buildings. He contended that the employer knew it was to his benefit to keep his employes satisfied and that he wanted to do what he could.

"To brand all employers as opposed to the employes is unfair," he said. "And it is ridiculous to attack this report of the National Civic Federation, of which Samuel Gompers and other prominent labor leaders are members."

S. Nichol Schwartz spoke for the male employes of department stores and Miss Dorothy Miller for the female employes. They both attacked conditions.

Plan $1,000,000 Jackson Monument

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—A movement to build a $1,000,000 monument in Nashville to Andrew Jackson was launched to-night at a banquet here. At daybreak ninety-nine years ago to-day Gen. Jackson and his troops at the battle of New Orleans defeated one of the most highly disciplined forces Britain ever sent out.

President Wilson has indicated that he would accept the honorary Presidency of the memorial association if no appropriation were asked of Congress.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN HARLEM RIVER

Water Inspector Comes Upon What Is Supposed to be a Suicide.

MAY HAVE BEEN A SERVANT

Body Was Neatly Clothed — Police Think Dead Woman Was a Swede.

Detectives from the East 126th Street Precinct and from the Bureau of Identification at Police Headquarters are trying to establish the identity of a woman whose body was found floating in the Harlem River in midchannel off the foot of 130th Street yesterday forenoon. The body was sighted by Inspector Carson of the Water Department at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Inspector Carson towed the body to a brick barge on the Manhattan side of the stream and then notified Capt. Fred Mott of Harbor Squad B of his find. Patrolman Joseph Finnegan in Police Launch 1 took the body to the Harlem Morgue at the foot of 130th Street and East River, where an examination led to an order for a Coroner's inquest this morning. The body was removed last night to the Bellevue Morgue at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The body is that of a young woman, apparently 20 years old, five feet two inches in height and weighing 120 pounds. The most conspicuous feature was a wealth of long, light brown hair, which fell in two heavy braids below the woman's knees. She had blue eyes, a clear complexion and excellent teeth. The woman was fully dressed and had not been in the water more than a few hours. She wore a blue serge skirt with a light blue velvet waist and a hat of the same material, trimmed with fur. Her petticoat was of blue silk and she wore a blue and white striped underwaist and flannel underwear under a white chemise. Low-cut black lace shoes and black lisle stockings, a blue velvet belt with a silver buckle and a white metal hatpin thrust into her heavy braids completed her attire.

Thrust within the bosom of her waist was a Swedish Bible with the name "Annie Marie Lindberg" inscribed on the fly-leaf. Under the signature was the date "5-20-1907." All of her garments were neat but not of expensive material. In the opinion of Detective Dwyer, of the East 126th Street Precinct, the dead woman was a Swedish servant of the better type. She had no jewelry, but within a small gun-metal purse fifty-seven cents in change was found and a fine linen handkerchief with the initial "L" embroidered in one corner.

The fact that her hat was attached to her thick hair by a single hatpin indicated to the police that the body had not been submerged long, otherwise the action of the water would have loosened the headgear. When Patrolman Finnegan lifted the body into the police launch the bedraggled millinery fell off and the woman's thick coil of hair tumbled down into the two long braids which are the distinguishing feature of the body.

Red marks on the throat and the fact that it is most unusual for the body of a drowned person to float so quickly to the surface of the water led Capt. Mott of Harbor Squad B to order an investigation. Late last night the police were of the opinion that the woman had killed herself. The marks on the throat are believed to have been caused by the tight collarband of the waist which she wore.

Men to Displace Telephone Girls.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—Seventy-five young men to-day entered the school of instruction of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, and within a few days will begin work as telephone operators, manning the switchboards after 9 o'clock at night. They will displace girls, who are prohibited under the new child labor law from working as operators after the hour named.

COAL BARGES MOVE AGAIN.

Some of the Companies Have Met the Strikers' Demands.

Three or four of the seventy transportation companies whose representatives met on Wednesday at the Produce Exchange and decided to fight the strike of the union coal barge captains signed agreements with the union, granting all the demands, yesterday. In view of this defection a meeting of the others has been called for this afternoon, at which all present will be required to pledge themselves not to yield and to man their barges with strikebreakers if the strikers remain out.

Several companies began to do this yesterday. Joseph F. O'Boyle of O'Boyle's Transportation Line, 1 Broadway, said last evening that his firm had put strikebreakers on sixty barges. About 150 barges were moving yesterday with strikebreakers aboard.

Complaints came from South Amboy and other harbor coal ports of attacks on barge captains who stuck to their barges. Gangs of six or seven strikers or sympathizers boarded each barge and sometimes beat the Captain, and in other cases intimidated him into striking, the reports said.

The New Express Rates

Effective February 1, 1914

In conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

Between NEW YORK and the following points:	5 lbs. Express Insured		10 lbs. Express Insured		20 lbs. Express Insured	
	New Rates	Old Rates	New Rates	Old Rates	New Rates	Old Rates
Chicago, Ill.	$ .31	$ .60	$ .42	$ .75	$ .64	$1.00
St. Louis, Mo.	.32	.65	.44	.80	.68	1.10
Denver, Col.	.47	.80	.75	1.25	1.30	2.00
Butte, Mont.	.58	.80	.96	1.40	1.72	2.50
Dallas, Tex.	.45	.75	.70	1.15	1.20	1.65
San Francisco, Cal.	.71	.80	1.22	1.50	2.24	2.85

Food Products Carried at Still Lower Rates

Express Service Means

Highest Class of Transportation
Free Insurance up to $50
A Receipt for Each Shipment

Responsibility—Safety—Efficiency

Telephone or Write to Your Nearest Express Office

Automobile Show of 1914 Electrics

The Bailey Electric

Here is an electric no road can phase

A man's car

The Bailey Roadster is doing from 80 to 100 miles on one charge, hills included, at an average speed of 20 miles an hour. This remarkable car has climbed Mount Washington, done Boston to Chicago, and, most extraordinary of all, made good on Vermont roads at a 19 mile average

The 1914 model is on exhibition at the Edison Showrooms at 124 West 42d Street

The Standard Electric

Representing a successful, popular priced coupe with all the necessary features of comfort and durability

The car that is ready at any time, for any occasion, in any weather. It's the car for the family

Simplicity of operation appeals to both men and women

The 1914 model is on exhibition at the Hotel Martinique, Broadway and Thirty-third Street

No admission is charged at either exhibit

The New York Electric Vehicle Association
124 West 42d Street

"The Big Store" Is Not Connected With Any Other Store in the World

Manufacturers' Clearance Sales!

New Purchases—New Attractions—New Bargains

This great Clearance Sale for manufacturers takes a fresh start, today, by the addition of scores of desirable lines of specially purchased merchandise.

Both buildings are brimming with bargains.

GREENHUT BUILDING

Hundreds of Finest $18 Brass Bedsteads at $11.75

A handsome style, as illustrated; guaranteed lacquer finish; substantially constructed in every part; 2-inch continuous posts; seven 1-inch pillars; bright or satin finish; all regular sizes.

$23 "Ostermoor" Felt Mattresses at $15

Weights 45 lbs.; round corners; built of layer felt, covered in fancy cretonne ticking in new, handsome designs and shades. (These mattresses are guaranteed under the new bedding law.)

Same, in 4-ft. size, 40 lbs.; at $14

MAIN BUILDING

Annual Sale of Trousers in Our Men's Store, Today

"Choice of the House" Sale of

$4, $5, $6 and $7 Trousers, at $2.95

Here go all the broken assortments of "odd" trousers and trousers from "odd" suits. The groups include also hundreds of the famous "Kingly" trousers, and the surplus stocks from several well-known manufacturers. Your choice of scores of patterns in

STRIPED WORSTEDS
BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGE
BLACK THIBETS
FANCY CASSIMERES
CHEVIOTS AND MIXTURES

Also hundreds of plain and fancy greys and browns. These are trousers "broken" from suits in our own superb stock.

Newest styles; best grades; biggest values.

Every size from 29 to 54 waist-measure.

EVERY PAIR FULLY GUARANTEED.

Please bring back any trousers that do not give entire satisfaction.

This sale begins this morning.

Scores of Unusually Low-Priced, Seasonable Offerings in High-Grade Merchandise Scheduled for Today in Both Our Mammoth Buildings.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

The Big Store — A City in Itself

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

Sixth Avenue — J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. — 18th to 19th Streets

Double A&C Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

Auto Show

Jan. 3 to 10

Closes SATURDAY Night

Grand Central

PALACE

Admission 50c. — 10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.

Efficiency of Equitable space is remarkable

AND it is remarkable, not by accident but design—not by chance but calculation.

The Owners, the Architects and the Builders, acting in conference, passed on every foot of Equitable space before it was finally approved.

And the net result is a building in which every foot of space is 100% efficient on all four sides.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

A skidless road of your own making

SQUEEGEE TREAD All the fanciful designs and geometrical figures you learned at school engraved on the tread of your tire would not save you from skidding unless a dry, gripping contact with the pavement is provided.

The set of Squeegee Bars on a Diamond Tire reach down through the ooze and slush—they rub a clean pathway for the following bars to grip and hold the road with thoroughness and precision.

It's a positive dead-sure action that prevents a skid or slide in any direction.

No ooze — no skid

This extra safety advantage costs you nothing. The increased wear and mileage received from a Diamond Squeegee Tread Tire is so apparent that many motorists use them all the year around from the viewpoint of economy alone.

For the most satisfactory and economical tire money can buy—

Ask for Diamond Tires — VITALIZED RUBBER

ORGANIZED IN 1887

THE new banking and currency act affects not only banks, trust companies and other financial institutions, but also merchants, manufacturers and every person doing business on credit. In a broad way, as it regulates the currency, it is of the greatest importance to every citizen. We have published a chart which without technicalities shows its practical operation.

Sent free on application.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York - 188 Montague St., Brooklyn

BRANCH OFFICES

1425 St. Nicholas Ave., New York - 383 East 149th St., Bronx
2354 Broadway, Brooklyn - 367 Fulton St., Jamaica
110 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N.Y.

Takes the jolt out of that Rear Spring

USUALLY it is the women who ride over the rear springs of your car—and it is here that the jolt, jar and vibration of rough roads hit hardest. Many thousands of motorists have made certain of rear seat comfort on every road with the

Truffault-Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

Controls both the up and down movements of the spring—permitting *full* but not free play—preventing excessive deflection and rebound and insuring maximum flexibility.

See the Truffault-Hartford at the Auto Show—we will gladly PROVE it to you.

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.
1700 B'way, near 54th St. 212-214 W. 65th St.
Newark Branch, 311 Halsey St.
Branches and Dealers in Principal Cities

The Pioneer and the Best

WHERE TO APPLY FOR INCOME TAX BLANKS

Map Shows the Method Under Which Internal Revenue Districts Are Divided.

PROBLEMS FOR MARSHALL

Collector for the Third District Has Trained Six Clerks to Handle His Department.

Many applications for the blank forms on which individuals must make their declarations in order to comply with the provisions of the income tax law have been received already at the offices of the Internal Revenue Collector in this city. The map published in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day will enable each taxpayer in New York City and Long Island to determine the revenue district he lives in.

As shown in the map, New York City and the surrounding territory are divided into four internal revenue districts—the first, second, third, and fourteenth. The boundaries are indicated by the heavy, black, broken lines. The offices in the districts where the blanks must be obtained, either by personal application or written request, are as follows:

First District—W. J. Maxwell, Collector, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

Second District—Charles W. Anderson, Collector, Custom House, Battery Place.

Third District—Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, Collector, Third Avenue and East Sixteenth Street.

Fourteenth District (Sub-Division 7)—H. B. Davis, Deputy Collector, 391 East 149th Street.

The first district comprises all of Long Island and Richmond Borough, (Staten Island.) This territory, therefore, includes Kings, Queens, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties. The East River forms the boundary between it and Manhattan Borough.

The second district takes in a section of downtown Manhattan. It is bounded by the Hudson and East Rivers, and by a line beginning at Catharine Street and the East River. The line, as shown in the map, runs along Catharine Street to the Bowery, along the Bowery to Canal Street, thence to Mott Street, along Mott Street to Houston Street, along Houston Street to the Bowery, along the Bowery and Fourth Avenue to East Fourteenth Street, over East and West Fourteenth Street to Sixth Avenue, up Sixth Avenue to West Twenty-fourth Street, thence along West Twenty-fourth Street to the Hudson River, (North River.) This dividing line extends along the centre of the streets mentioned. This district also includes our island possessions in Porto Rico.

The third district takes in all of the rest of Manhattan Borough and includes Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

The seventh sub-division of the fourteenth district, which comprises that part of the district inside the limits of New York City and over which Deputy Collector Davis has supervision, takes in all of the Bronx.

The sub-divisions of the Fourteenth District outside of New York, the headquarters of which are at Albany, in charge of Collector Cyrus Durey, include these counties: Albany, Schoharie, Greene, Ulster, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Columbia, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Dutchess, Putnam, Westchester, Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland.

Residents of the First, Second, and Third Districts should make their applications for blank forms at the offices of the district in which they live, and those of the seventh sub-division of the Fourteenth District at the office of the sub-division. Much information concerning the nature of the declaration required by the new law is contained on the back of the last sheet of the blank. Any further explanation may be obtained at the internal revenue offices mentioned. The Revenue Collectors have the privilege of sending the blanks free of postage. Applicants, however, must attach the usual postage in applying for the blanks and in returning them when filled out.

The hope was expressed at the office of the Second District that as many as could do so would make personal application for their blanks, as it would prevent delay in their delivery and save clerical work.

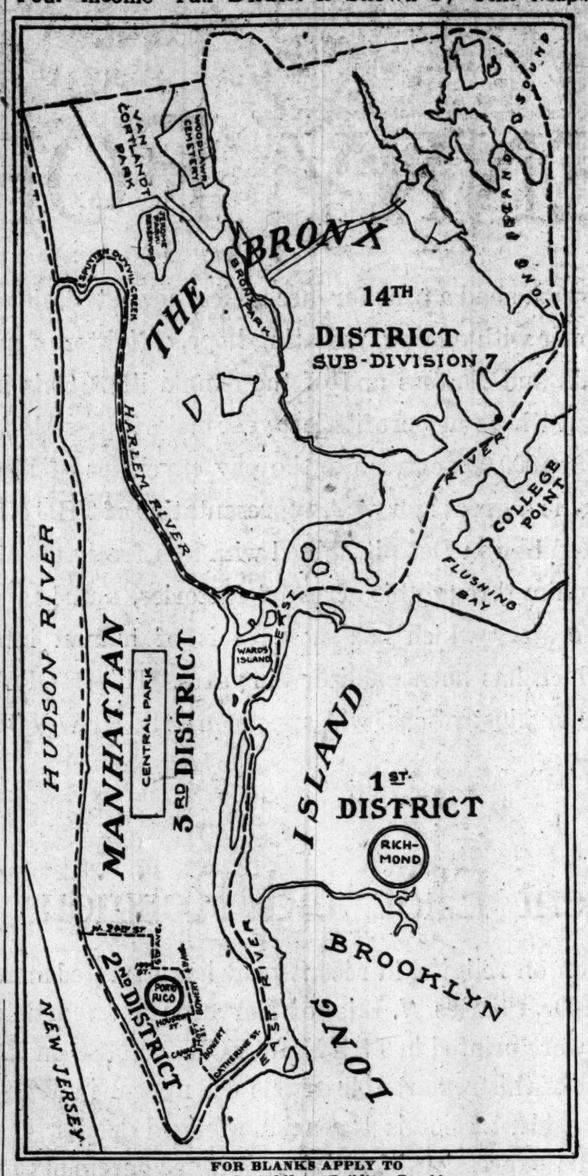
Collector Marshall of the Third District, from which a large return from individual incomes is looked for, is making extraordinary preparations to handle the rush which is sure to come. He has drilled six of his clerks in the law and has put them in charge of T. F. McGowan, First Deputy. An additional floor of the building has been equipped as an information bureau in connection with the income tax department. Dr. Marshall has sent a request to the Government for additional Inspectors.

"The Third District is one of the richest, if not the richest, in the country," he said, "and unless most of the wealthy men make their declarations from their business addresses, should show a heavy return. Handling the new law in this district is going to be a tremendous task, and it will undoubtedly take some time to educate the people.

"I suppose some will try to evade the law, and if we find any flagrant cases we will deal summarily with the offenders. Such cases will be referred to the office of the United States District Attorney for prosecution. The law provides a heavy penalty."

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution urging upon Congress an immediate amendment of the income tax law by repealing the provisions relating to collection at the source, substituting therefor a plan of information at the source, "thus enabling the Government to make collection certain, while relieving the business of the country from unnecessary burdens that work injury to American and foreign investors, and to the international market for bonds."

Your Income Tax District Is Shown by This Map.



FOR BLANKS APPLY TO

First District—W. J. Maxwell, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.
Second District—Charles W. Anderson, Custom House, Battery Place, New York.
Third District—Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, Third Avenue and East 16th Street.
Fourteenth District (Sub-Division 7)—H. B. Davis, 391 East 149th Street.

1,280 BANKS READY TO JOIN NEW SYSTEM

Only Three States Now Unrepresented in Applications for Admission.

THE MIDDLE WEST LEADS

Furnish 419 Notifications—Eastern Banks Second, with 314, Southern Third with 280.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—At the close to-night of the second week since the approval of the Federal Reserve act, the Treasury Department has received from national banks in forty-five States 1,280 notifications of intention to enter the new currency system.

The number of applications received from the national banks, the total number of national banks, and the per centage of applying banks to the total, are as follows:

District.	Banks Applying.	Total Number.	Per Cent. Applying.
New England States.....	106	450	23
Eastern States.....	314	1,686	19
Southern States.....	280	1,320	12
Middle Western States..	419	2,068	20
Western States.....	109	1,285	8
Pacific States.....	52	521	10
Total.....	1,280	7,504	17

More than 600 of the national banks have notified the department of the passage by their Boards of Directors of formal resolutions approving the new law, and Mr. Williams said that a large number of State banks and trust companies throughout the country had forwarded notifications of their acceptance of the provisions of the new act.

A report from the Acting Controller of the Currency shows that since Dec. 23, twenty-six State banks in seventeen States have notified the Department of their intention to nationalize.

The only States from which the Department had not received notifications from banks of their approval of the new system were Arizona, Florida and Nevada.

Among the National banks which applied to the Treasury to-day for admission were the Gotham National, of New York City; the National Produce, of Chicago; the Liberty National, Marine National, and Third National, of Pittsburgh; the National City, of Cleveland; the Citizens' National, of Louisville; the Maryland National, Old Town National, and National Exchange, of Baltimore, and the Fourth National, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

WIDE AREA FOR LOCAL BANK.

Merchants' Association Gives Its Views to Federal Reserve Committee.

Irving T. Bush, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Merchants' Association, has submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo the committee's reasons for believing that a Federal reserve bank should be organized in this city and its opinion as to the limits of the territory to be served by such a bank.

"One-fourth of the population of the United States is located within a radius of 200 miles of this city," says the report. "The States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which in effect comprise an economic unit, either dependent upon or closely allied with this city, embrace a population of over 13,000,000. About 47½ per cent. of the exports and imports of the entire United States is carried on through this port and financed in this city and about 60 per cent. of the bank clearings of the entire United States are credited to New York banks."

As to the area of the district to be served by the New York City bank the report says:

"The western boundary should be established at a point not further east than a line which will include Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Between this line and Chicago and St. Louis there is certain debatable ground, and the question whether the line should not be established even further West can only be determined after a careful analysis of the banking relations of the territory.

"As to the southern boundary, it should depend to a large degree upon whether Baltimore is to be made the centre of a southern banking zone, in which case we think that the southern boundary of the New York zone should include Wilmington, Del. If Baltimore is not made such a centre, it is believed that Baltimore and the State of Maryland should be included in the New York zone.

"As to the eastern boundary, in any event the State of Connecticut should be included in the New York zone, as its banking and business relations are almost exclusively with this city. If a separate banking zone is not created in New England, we believe that all of the New England States can properly be served by New York. It is obvious that the northern boundary of the New York zone will be the Canadian border."

McADOO'S MIND IS OPEN.

Neither He Nor Houston Has Formed Conclusion on Reserve Banks.

Before leaving yesterday for Boston, where he and Secretary of Agriculture Houston are to give further hearings with regard to the establishment of Federal reserve banks, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made the following statement at the Vanderbilt Hotel:

"Neither Secretary Houston nor I have expressed, directly or indirectly, any opinion or formed any conclusions on the banking questions now the subject of investigation by the Organization Committee under the Federal Reserve act; nor shall we do so until all the facts have been submitted.

"We are impressed with the great responsibility resting upon us and with the necessity for impartial consideration of the views of all sections of the country before a decision is rendered. To avoid the possibility of misunderstandings we desire to say that all inferences and statements to the contrary may be accepted as unauthorized."

$81,016 FOR PRINCETON.

Cash Gifts to the University Since October.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Jan. 8.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University, at its Winter session to-day, reported cash gifts received since the October meeting of $81,016.52. This includes a final gift of $5,000 from the estate of L. C. Vanuxem to establish the Louis Clarke Vanuxem Foundation for Public Lectures, $5,000 from the estate of Isaac C. Wyman to complete Wyman House, the residence of the Dean of the Graduate School; $1,000 from the estate of Mary H. Chamberlain to establish a scholarship, and $2,500 from the estate of John Reid Christie, Jr., a graduate last June, to establish a scholarship. Sundry gifts included $5,969.50 from the Graduate Council, $3,433.16 for the library for the purchase of books, and more than $38,000 for salaries.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University was appointed Stafford Little Lecturer for 1914. The board voted to name one of the athletic fields Goldie Field, in honor of George Goldie, who was director of gymnasium work at Princeton for thirty-four years.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League of Greater New York will take place in the Astor Theatre on Jan. 27, at 3:30 P. M. The speakers will include Mrs. Alice S. Wells of Los Angeles, a member of the Police Department of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Charles Israels. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, the actress, will recite.

Prof. Duglas Wilson Johnson of Columbia University will lecture on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in the Museum of Natural History, on "The Scenery of the Atlantic Coast and Its Answer to the Question: Is the Coast Sinking?" The lecture will follow the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, at which twelve Trustees will be elected.

Are You a Slave to the Clatter, Bang and Bump and Tire Destruction of Chains to Prevent Skidding?

If so, it is because you have never tried or trusted the *Real Non-Skid Tires--Firestones.*

Perhaps one or more of the so-called "non-skid" or anti-skid tires has shaken your confidence. A tire is not efficient against skidding simply because the tread bears a *pattern.*

But don't pay the heavy toll of chains. Don't suffer the jar and noise and bother they inflict. Don't feel the need of their clatter to win your confidence.

Ride in Perfect Confidence on Firestone

NON-SKID TIRES

The Tires That Are Making Chains Obsolete

Because the extra quality and extra quantity of rubber in them gives them giant strength, giant grip.

Because the design of the NON-SKID lettered tread develops an unequalled power of resistance against slip, an automatic, ever-ready guard against skid in any direction, over ice, through slush, rain, on any street or road, through all hazards.

PAY ENOUGH TO GET ENOUGH

A Real NON-SKID Tire

And Escape the Annoyance and Expense of Chains

The little more you pay for the much more of Firestone quality gives you the safety of real security uninterrupted, the pleasure of complete confidence, the comfort of the quiet, buoyant ride and the economy of—

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

When you see Non-Skid, think of Firestones—the Imprint of Safety

Equip With Them Now Through Any Leading Dealer

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N. Y.
1871 Broadway, New York City

Distributors for
The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Brooklyn Branch: 1197 Bedford Avenue

$17.50 to $35.00

OVERCOATS and SUITS for MEN

$12.50

WINTER WEIGHT OVERCOATS

Blue Chinchilla Storm Ulsters
Blue Chinchilla English Overcoats
Brown Chinchilla Convertible Collar Overcoats
Brown Chinchilla English Guard Coats
Chinchilla Belted Back Models
Shawl Collar Overcoats
Large Roomy Motor Coats
Zibelines and Vicunas
Black and Oxford Kersey Chesterfield Models
Black and Oxford Melton Chesterfield Overcoats
Black and Oxford Velour Chesterfield Overcoats
English Split-Sleeve Overcoats
London Guard Coats
Convertible Collar Overcoats
Friezes and Tweeds in English Models
Single and Double Breasted Models, All Fabrics

WINTER WEIGHT SUITS

Silk Lined Models in Many Fabrics
Blue and Black Pencil Stripe Suits
Shepherd and Club Check Suits
English and Scotch Tweed Effects
Patch Pocket Models, All Fabrics
Blue Serges in All Models
Worsteds, Cheviots
Newest Colors in Handsome Worsteds
Saxony Cassimeres
Silk Mixtures in Conservative Models
Swagger Single and Double Breasted Models
Grays, Browns, Heather Mixtures & Finest Velours

HACKETT CARHART'S FIRST STORE CLOSES TO-MORROW

The Closing of the First of Our Four Stores Marks

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

Retiring from business—the four Hackett Carhart stores must close out their stocks within a very limited time. The store at 125th Street closes for good January 10th. The others must close shortly thereafter. Values represent a saving of considerably more than half on every purchase, and cannot be matched anywhere. Only seeing is believing. Come into the stores now. Secure clothing not only for immediate use, but for next Spring, Summer and Fall use. It will pay you to lay by a supply for several seasons to come. Such values will not appear on the market again in a lifetime.

265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall | 841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square | Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings | 154 East 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings, LAST DAY

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store within 17 Minutes of Forty-second St.

¶ Today the calendar will record a Red Letter Day; a day that will write a new and better standard of value giving by a

Sale of 1100 Suits for Men

There are two kinds of Clothing Sales.

One heralds the Clothing that some one wants to sell and fixes prices at what the traffic will bear.

The other brings forward the kind of Clothing that men want to buy. Clothing whose value is stitched in with the tailor's needle.

Remembering what the Loeser Standard has always stood for in Clothing, we present these

Remarkable Reductions From Every Day Loeser Prices

$9.50 for Suits Worth $12 to $18 by Loeser Standard
$12.50 for Suits Worth $20 to $22 by Loeser Standard
$15.50 for Suits Worth $25 to $28 by Loeser Standard
$18.50 for Suits Worth $30 to $35 by Loeser Standard

We have had plenty of chances to get the Suits commended only by the fact that some one wanted to sell—but passed them by. Loeser Sales are not built on such foundations.

We did take in from one of our regular year-round suppliers:
—All his remaining Suits of Loeser quality;
—All the ends of his finer fabrics which he tailored to our specifications.

These new Suits duplicated hundreds in our own stocks, so these we added, cutting prices accordingly. Every Suit in the Sale is therefore truly a Loeser Suit and every price a former Loeser price for Suits of equal quality.

Every sort of Suit is here. Suits for tall men and short men; stout men and men of average line. Conservative Suits and Suits with all the newest touches. Dashing Suits for young men and Norfolk Jacket Suits for the man with a Long Island country home.

1,100 *Suits Are Not Many at Such Prices*

Plenty of room. Extra Salespeople. Quick, fine service and every transaction backed up with the Loeser guarantee.

Men's Store Will Open at 8 Today

so that Brooklyn men on their way to business may have opportunity to select one of these Suits and share the low prices. In the half hour between 8 and 8:30 the only open door will be that from Elm Place, which leads directly to the Men's Store.

Main Floor, Elm Place.

The IDEAL INVESTMENT

Of the one hundred and thirty millions of dollars' worth of guaranteed mortgages on New York City real estate sold by us NO investor ever lost a dollar!

Our guaranteed mortgages give the investor ABSOLUTE OWNERSHIP of a FIRST LIEN on the property, and the bond and mortgage remain in his custody.

These mortgages yield, with the principal and interest GUARANTEED.

5 to 5½%

Write for Booklet, "The Ideal Investment."

New York Mortgage & Security Company

Under the Supervision of the New York State Banking Department.

135 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital and Surplus - $2,600,000

SAILOR SUES FOR AN EYE.

Lamport and Holt Seaman Seeks Damages for Injuries.

Papers were served yesterday on David Cook, as manager of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Line, at the instance of the Legal Aid Society in a suit for $25,000 damages, which is to be filed in the Federal District Court by Charles Grimsby, a common seaman, for the loss of an eye through the treatment which he alleges that he received as a member of the crew of the steamship Vandyck.

Grimsby, whose home is at Danbury, Conn., complains that he shipped on board this vessel on Oct. 4 for a voyage to South America. When he was eight days out, he says he began to complain of one of his eyes. He showed it to the doctor, but, although the ship stopped at Barbados, Santos, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, neither the surgeon nor the Captain would permit him to land to receive proper medical attention.

When the ship reached Buenos Aires Grimsby went to the British Consul, and through his aid had his eyes examined at a local hospital. There, according to the story the sailor told the Legal Aid Society, he was informed that the eye was so badly affected that he would lose its sight, but that if it had been treated properly a week or so earlier, it might have been saved. He was, the man says, in a hospital at Buenos Aires for a month, and was then sent back here by the British Consul. He arrived here four days ago, and has been to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he has been advised that he must undergo an operation for the removal of one eye to save the other. Consequently, he is now about to sue the steamship company for $5,000 damages.

When Mr. Cook was asked about this case last night, he said that he had only just been served with the complaint and, as the Vandyck was not in port, he could not discuss the matter. However, he was sure that it would be found that the story the sailor told of not receiving proper medical attention was absurd, and that as soon as the liner returned he would go thoroughly into the facts of the matter.

Gutman Pleads Guilty.

Moses Gutman, who was brought back from Chile to face five indictments for forgery, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions to one charging forgery in the second degree and was remanded until Jan. 22 for sentence. He was charged with having entered into a conspiracy with his son-in-law, Ralph Greenberg, now in Sing Sing, and the son Harry, now awaiting trial on three indictments, to obtain from $50,000 to $100,000 on forged notes which they deposited in east side banks.

POLICE SAY CROOKS ARE LEAVING CITY

Strong Arm Squad Reports Only 12 Arrests as Day's Work on Streets.

EXPECT MORNING LINE-UP

Police Headquarters Thinks That McKay Will Restore Old Detective Institutions.

For the twenty-four hours that ended at sundown yesterday the new Detective Squad dedicated to the proposition that the professional crooks shall be routed from the streets of the city, had twelve prisoners to show. This was called a good day's work, but the total is small compared with the harvest Lieut. McKenna's men hope to reap tomorrow, when the crowds are on the streets, when subways and elevated lines and trolley cars are packed to overflowing, when pay envelopes are still fresh in the pockets, and when the thugs and the sneak thieves and the pickpockets come out of their idlime haunts and go to work.

The Identification Bureau has received the news of recent appearances in other cities of certain prominent figures in New York's company of pickpockets. Two of them were caught at work in Atlanta, and Cleveland, Ohio, indignantly reports the arrest there of eight men who had formerly been known as "dips" on the lower east side of this city. This was read at Police Headquarters as indication of the beginning of the exodus of the crooks, who feel intuitively that in the immediate future at least New York will afford poor pickings.

The formation and activity of the new strong arm squad is read in police circles as the unobtrusive but certain beginning of the return to the old institutions which were abolished by Mr. Waldo. Waldo wiped out many Central Office institutions, including the old "line up"—the morning parade of the prisoners, by which even the youngest and most hopelessly beardless detective soon grew to know the professional pickpockets and burglars of the city. It is whispered at Headquarters that Headquarters will soon become what it used to be—the real centre of detective work in New York, and that under latter-day conditions the line-up will be a more effective institution than ever.

With the line-up restored and detectives really on the job, the pickpocket can be caught in the crowds, and can even be collared as he steps off the train that brings him back hopeful to the city of unguarded wallets.

Of the twelve prisoners taken in the day that closed at 5 P. M., three Italians were sent to the Workhouse for six months by Magistrate Cornell after they had been caught loafing in the crowds at the Grand Central. Detective McKenna and three others caught two men on a southbound Madison Avenue car early yesterday morning. For one of them, Louis Rubkoff of 236 East Houston Street, this made his fourteenth arrest. He has been in the workhouse here twice, has known the inside of Boston's workhouse, has been in Elmira, and has been fined five times. For his companion, Charles Bloom of 38 Second Avenue, this was a tenth arrest. He has been arrested in Cleveland, in Montreal, and in New York. He has been in the House of Refuge and the penitentiary. Magistrate Krotel held them in $2,500 bail.

A half hour after this arrest McKenna and his three men caught another suspicious pair on a westbound Forty-second Street car. Harry Greenberg of 305 East Fifty-eighth Street had been arrested nine times before and served three terms in the workhouse. Charles Lewis of 254 West Thirty-ninth Street, a Russian barber, has been arrested fourteen times. He has been in the workhouse, the penitentiary, the Queens County jail, and the White Plains jail. They were held in $500 bail by Magistrate Krotel.

Commissioner McKay wrote to the Judges in all the criminal courts yesterday, expressing the hope that in the future they would always direct the finger printing by the police in any case of conviction. As a rule, after conviction is the prisoner of the Sheriff, the police cannot step in save by invitation. This letter was the outcome of one from County Judge Dike in Brooklyn, who had given a prisoner the minimum penalty on the man's own statement that it was his first conviction, and who later found that the man had twice before been imprisoned.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. HOOD.

Jersey Chancellor Decides for Wife Who Accuses Husband.

Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Chancery Court in Newark filed a decision yesterday advising a divorce for Mrs. Frances Sparks Hood of Plainfield, N. J., who brought suit against her husband, Richard Haden Hood, a mining engineer of New York. The Chancellor expressed the belief that from the testimony sufficient evidence had been found to justify a decree.

The Hoods were married in 1901 and traveled for two years before establishing a home at Plainfield. As the result of quarrels in the Fall of 1911 they separated. Mrs. Hood went to Italy and her husband to India. They became reconciled in Paris in 1912 and returned to Plainfield. In February of the same year Mrs. Hood became aware that her husband was paying attention to a Miss Hoyt, 19 years old, who lived in Plainfield with her foster aunt, Mrs. Mary Field.

SIX SAVE 300-POUND MAN.

Pull Him from River After He Fell Overboard from Boat.

It took the combined efforts of four policemen and two milk wagon drivers to hoist Dennis Kelleher, 52 years old, of 386 Main Street, Bridgeport, who weighs more than 300 pounds, out of the cold waters of the East River yesterday morning. He had tumbled from the steamboat Naugatuck near East Fifty-third Street.

Patrolman Hozinsky of the East Fifty-first Street Station heard cries coming from the river about 6 o'clock, and he ran to the pier at the foot of East Fifty-third Street, where he saw a man puffing and blowing in the water as he struggled to keep afloat and grabbed at the wooden piles.

After throwing a life preserver with a line to the man, Hozinsky blew his whistle which brought patrolmen Mitchell, Wallace and Conkling. The four men hauled away on the line attached to the life preserver and, just as he was being raised out of the water, the line parted. The four policemen sat down suddenly, and at the same time a loud splash sounded from the water.

Two passing milkwagon drivers came to aid, and a small hawser was made fast to the life preserver. The six men thus succeeded in hauling Kelleher to the pier.

After giving his name and address the man became unconscious and was taken in an ambulance to the Flower Hospital, where he was restored. He said that he must have fallen off the stern of the Naugatuck when he was asleep.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

We have just added several hundred more of our finer grades to our showing of

Men's Mixture Sack Suits Reduced to $20 & $25

From prices up to $38.

There's still an attractive choice in our assortment of

Men's Shirts at $1.45

Should sell regularly at $2 to $4.

Plain and plaited. Soft double cuffs. And stiff laundered cuffs. Size 13½ to 18.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Silks of Spitalfields

(which is a tiny district in N. E. London) are now, and probably will always be, unrivalled.

For generation after generation the most skilled silk weavers of the world, working on the crude wooden hand-power looms of a century ago, have been making these exquisite Silks.

For beauty, durability and soft, heavy richness they are known and admired the world over. They are especially well suited to the making of the finer kinds of Cravats—and Macy's imports the squares of Silk for that very purpose.

From two to four Cravats can be made from a square, according to style.

They cost $2.44 (two to square), $1.98 (three to square) and $1.74 (four to square). If you order two or more Cravats, each may be chosen (without extra charge) from a square of a different pattern.

Main Floor, 35th St.

The California Limited

All-Steel Pullmans

has a Pullman to rim of that world-wonder, the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

California offers those who love the sea a winter of delight. You can fish for tuna, and cruise in a motor boat, or try surf-bathing. Superb resort hotels provide luxurious entertainment. On your way to California see the Grand Canyon of Arizona, a mile deep and painted like a sunset.

The California Limited is an all-steel Pullman train, exclusively for first-class travel. Runs daily between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland and San Francisco, with Pullman for Grand Canyon. Fred Harvey dining-car meals are served.

Four other Santa Fe trains to California. Three run daily; these carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars; all classes of tickets honored. The Santa Fe de-Luxe, between Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles, runs once a week in winter; America's finest train—"extra fast, extra fine, extra fare."

The only railroad under one management through to California; double-tracked half way; safety block-signals "all the way."

Gen. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1242 Broadway, New York City. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.

Remember the Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego in 1915

(4)

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M. via Lackawanna—Michigan Central.

All-Steel Electric Lighted Sleepers

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Cor. Wall St. Broadway " Howard St. " 23th St. " 125th St. Brooklyn, 609 Fulton St.

WEDDING GIFTS.

JOS. HEINRICHS

948 B'WAY, NEAR 23d ST.

FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE

Electric Specialties

HENRY FORD

A farmer boy who had a bent for mechanics; now a tall, slender man of fifty, throbbing with energy, radiating hope, a fighter of monopoly, a lover of birds and flowers and of the simple life. This is HENRY FORD, a man whose net profits last year make it possible for him this year to put $10,000,000 extra into the pay envelopes of his employes. His life story is a great story. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES visited him in Detroit, talked with him freely about his plans, walked with him through his acres of factories, and has written an authoritative story which has more in it of human interest than anything which has been published in years. This STORY, with portrait and other illustrations, will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.

President Eliot and Religious Faith

No expression on religion in recent years has attracted more attention than that of Dr. Charles W. Eliot of Harvard in an article, excerpts from which were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday last. The full text of this remarkable article will appear in THE TIMES on Sunday. President Eliot is the acknowledged leader of American thinkers. His expression of religious faith as herein set forth is sure to command the widest reading.

OTHER BIG FEATURES:

Miss Katherine Bement Davis is a very interesting personality. Mayor Mitchel has appointed her to the position of Commissioner of Correction. Why? Because Miss Davis knows how. See the sketch by Edward Marshall in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday.

Do you know anything of the pension systems for the various important departments of the city government? Do you know that there are no funds to meet these pensions? Read the inside conditions.

Poor old Reno! It will cease to be the rendezvous of broken hearts and the butt of vaudeville performers. The new Nevada law has already become effective. There is a story here, and it is entertainingly told.

The name of Heinemann is synonymous with books. Mr. William Heinemann is a great London publisher. He will chat with TIMES readers on Sunday about the effect of "movies" on the book trade.

There is at Vevey, Switzerland, a very interesting school. Among its alumni records are such names as J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr., and Louis Napoleon. Max Sillig, the present head master, has something to say in next Sunday's TIMES to American educators. Among other things he says that American schools do not educate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY

Better order To-day

If you want to be very sure to get THE TIMES on Sunday morning, place your order to-day with your newsdealer.

UNION MEN RALLY TO AID HOURWICH

Opposition of Cloak Manufacturers to Labor Official Wins Him Support.

WON'T STAND DICTATION

Workers Say They Would Feel It Treason for Hourwich to Resign at Employers' Request.

The demands made by the Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union that Dr. Isaac A. Hourwich should be ousted as chief clerk of the Cloakmakers' Union, under penalty of the withdrawal of the Manufacturers' Association from the protocol with the union, seemed yesterday to have centred the support of the union more closely than before around Dr. Hourwich. Consequences of grave importance alike to the 60,000 cloakmakers and the 170 manufacturers in the association were predicted yesterday unless either Dr. Hourwich or the union which re-elected him should recede from its position.

Yesterday unless either Dr. Hourwich or the union which re-elected him should recede from its position.

Charges were made by members of the union that the manufacturers, in thus pressing for the ousting of the representative elected by the union, were really seeking to bring on a strike of the union and its disruption, owing to the withdrawal of the support of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union, whose officers Dr. Hourwich had offended. The manufacturers, it was said, are more eager to bring on a strike now, owing to the slack season. In the event of a strike, it was said, the manufacturers would at once maintain open shops.

The actual reply of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union to the communication addressed to it by the international and by the manufacturers will not be forthcoming until Saturday, when the Joint Board will meet. Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary and Treasurer of the Joint Board of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, who was a participant of the conference that recommended to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union to ask for Dr. Hourwich's resignation, said yesterday:

"I was Hourwich's first opponent. On the day after his appointment last year I warned two officials of the union against just such a thing as the present turmoil as a consequence of his service in the union. Yet though an opponent—an opponent but by no means an enemy—of Dr. Hourwich I am impelled to state that Hourwich was not obliged to resign because the conference expressed a desire for it. The conference was an informal, and, in the legal sense, an irresponsible body. Hourwich has a right to refuse to surrender the mandate to his office given to him by the majority of the voting members of the Cloakmakers' Union. Moreover, the recommendation for Hourwich's resignation was addressed not to him but to the joint board of the union. The joint board did not accept it. There was, therefore, strictly speaking, no formal demand made upon Hourwich to resign.

"I am still convinced that Hourwich is not a fit man for the office he is holding in the Cloakmakers' Union, but if the attitude of the manufacturers toward Hourwich has had any influence at all on my judgment it was in Hourwich's favor. I would consider it an act of treason on the part of Hourwich to resign because the manufacturers do not want him. A self respecting organization of workingmen cannot permit an association of employers to dictate to them who their officials shall be.

"Likewise, the threat of a general strike is no reason for Hourwich's retirement. The prevailing sentiment is that the manufacturers are not sincere in the Hourwich issue; that they are using it as a means of forcing a general strike, hoping in that way to break up the union. What they want is not Hourwich's retirement from the union but the union's retirement from life. They expect a general strike to do the trick. They are using all means to bring that about, Hourwich or no Hourwich."

Dr. Hourwich himself, around whom all the trouble in the present dispute centres, according to the manufacturers, said yesterday:

"Personally, I should be much relieved from worry and overwork if I could withdraw. But I feel that a man, once elected, has thereby a trust imposed on him by the voters, and has no right to withdraw to suit his own convenience or the desires of any one else, except the voters themselves. I can be recalled at any time. The International and the Manufacturers' Association would be perfectly within their rights if they asked the Joint Board to call for another referendum of the voters on the question of my recall. But they have not asked that. They have demanded outright that I be dismissed. Only the voters whom I represent and who elected me can do that.

"I do not want a strike. I will not advise any one to go on strike; nor do I think a strike is at all necessary."

The manufacturers feel that there is no better time than the present to effect a lockout in the trade, inasmuch as this is about the middle of the dull season. They say that such a lockout would not last long, inasmuch as at this time about 75 per cent. of the employes in the cloak and suit manufactories are out of work and that there is no possibility of their securing employment until the 25 per cent. now employed find it necessary to work overtime themselves, and then the employment of those now out of work would be gradual. Not until March 1, it was pointed out, will the season begin to resume anywhere near full operation. Under these conditions, it is figured that were a lockout declared affecting the 25 per cent. of employed operators the 75 per cent. who are on the streets seeking work would flock to the shops in an endeavor to obtain replacements.

A representative of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association summed up the case as follows yesterday:

"If the protocol is abolished it will mean, first, that the peaceful relations which have existed for over three years between over 60,000 cloakmakers and their employees will end; secondly, that the peace protocols in the other garment making trades, which followed the lead of the cloakmakers in a peace policy will be in danger, notably that of the waist and dressmakers. Once you weaken part of the structure, you weaken the entire structure."

DIET AS AID TO VIRTUE.

Oakland (Cal.) Prisoners to be Reformed by Scientific Feeding.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 8.—A scientific schedule of diet for prisoners in the city jail is being arranged by Dr. A. F. Gillihan, Health Director of Oakland, in conjunction with Prof. Myer E. Jaffa, Professor of Nutrition at the University of California, according to an announcement made to-day.

"Malnutrition is responsible for criminality in many cases, and by proper feeding of criminals their criminal tendencies may, to some extent at least, be removed," says Dr. Gillihan.

The objects of the experiments with the prison diet will be to prove the theory held by Dr. Gillihan that men and women with criminal inclinations, while in prison, may be subjected to such a diet as will relieve them of their tendencies and send them forth into the world better able to withstand temptation and less likely to revert to former customs.

AMBULANCE MEETS A CAR.

Motorman Carries Little Girl He Injures to a Surgeon.

Motorman Patrick O'Connell of Sedgwick Avenue trolley line in the Bronx was running his car north in Sedgwick Avenue late yesterday afternoon when he saw a long, low sled coming down the hill in Summit Avenue toward his car. There were five or six little girls on the sled. A collision seemed inevitable and O'Connell applied his brakes.

On came the sled. One by one the little girls tumbled off, but Viola Clayton, 7 years old, of 985 Summit Avenue, who was at the helm, held her seat. O'Connell heard the smash, a scream, and then his car stopped. He left his car and found the girl and her sled directly under the middle of the car. The girl was unconscious but the car had not run over her.

O'Connell took the little girl in his arms, handed her to a woman in the car, and put on full speed for the Highbridge Police Station, about a mile aaway. He carried the girl into the station and explained the circumstances to Police Captain Reith. He instructed O'Connell to take the girl in his car to the end of his run at Tremont and Third Avenues, two miles away.

"I'll have an ambulance waiting for you there," the Captain explained.

An ambulance intercepted the car at the end of the run. The doctor took the girl to the hospital. She had suffered many contusions and a dislocated ankle.

FATHER RITCHIE RESIGNS.

High Churchman Quits His Pulpit in Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Father Arthur Ritchie, who is known as the "highest of High Churchmen," has resigned as pastor of St. Ignatius's Protestant Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, which place he has filled for more than a quarter of a century. Father Ritchie was injured permanently several months ago through being thrown from an automobile, and because of that he has given up active work. His resignation takes effect May 1.

The pastor of St. Ignatius's Church has long been a prominent figure in this city. Father Ritchie came to New York from the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, nearly thirty years ago.

He is a celibate. In announcing his resignation Father Ritchie said that the matter of a successor had been left to him by the Trustees, and he desires that his successor shall be a Catholic who will be able to carry out the traditions of his predecessor. He said that the Catholic party in the Church was stronger than ever, and the Catholic idea is spreading. As an example, he pointed to Intercession Chapel, which was dedicated only last Sunday.

"Why, up there," he said, "they are doing things that never were done before in Trinity parish. I never expected to see such progress in Trinity."

The St. Ignatius's Trustees have made Father Ritchie rector emeritus, and provided a country home for the rest of his days.

SIMEON FORD SAYS HE'S GETTING OLD

Hotel Proprietor Declares He Is the Senile Survivor of the Old Guard.

RECALLS THE PALMY DAYS

"Don't Blow Out the Gas and No Flatirons in the Bedrooms," Was the Joyous Era for Hotel Men.

Simeon Ford "came back" last night. After two years of retirement he appeared among the speakers at the thirty-fifth annual dinner of the New York City Hotel Association at the Waldorf. "Last year," began Mr. Ford, "I was not with you. The very day you had your legs stretched under Boldt's mahogany my leg was being pulled by a high-priced surgeon up at St. Luke's. While you were seated at tables groaning with good things, I was a good thing groaning on an operating table.

"At that trying moment," he continued, "it was a great comfort to me, however, to realize that I had led a pure and blameless life and never charged the public for bread and butter or for hanging up their hats and coats. I was cheered, too, by the thought that if I woke up in heaven it would be different from Forty-second Street, because I'd have no opposition.

"However! For years I was exploited at these dinners as an infant prodigy—the boy wonder of the Hotel Association. Suddenly I wake to the realization that I am almost the Sole Senior Senile Survivor of the Old Guard, the Last Lingering Landlord in captivity.

"Of all the hotels that flourished when I began business the Broadway Central and the Grand Union are about the only survivors. We belong to the early Victorian pitcher-and-bowl, don't-blow-out-the-gas, no-hot-flatirons-in-the-Bedrooms period. In our palmy days the chief requisites of the successful hotel landlord were a team of trotting horses, a bunch of wistaria springing from the Adam's apple, and a gift for holding three of a kind. We were expected to show up at the hotel once in a while, but not often enough to become de trop.

"When we pass away the plain man will have no place to lay his head. The plain man will have to buy a Tuxedo suit and a wrist watch, carry his handkerchief up his coat sleeve, cease promiscuous expectoration, and learn how to pronounce 'hors d'oeuvre.'"

Mr. Ford then turned to Gustav Baumann, the President of the Biltmore Hotel Company and also the President of the Hotel Association, and said:

"'Let me have men about me that are fat,' said Caesar, and I believe he was right. All hotel keepers should be and generally are fat. Of course, there are exceptions, but Baumann carries conviction. He looks the part, his fair round belly with good capon lined. Now George Boldt and I look more like a couple of pepsin tablet advertisements than we do like landlords. I don't dare to show up at meal times for fear of discouraging the boarders.

"I am at a loss to understand why Baumann took up hotel keeping again. It was generally supposed that he had made a fortune by taking in the public at the Holland House. Can it be possible that he enjoys the business? Perhaps so, because he is a Swiss, and the Swiss are born innkeepers.

"They are a great people, and have a lovely country, and if I were as rich as Baumann I'd go home and buy a chalet on some mountainside and cultivate chamois and pursue the himble edelweiss as it bounded from crag to crag, and if any one showed up that looked like a boarder I'd lure him to some beetling precipice and push him over.

"I would avoid the cares and rush of American life. If I wanted to travel I'd get on a glacier and move an inch a year. I'd practice yodling and have Secretary Bryan come over and practice with me. I'd take it easy.

"I advised Mr. Baumann to adopt this simple life instead of coming up in our neighborhood to put us all out of business, but he would not listen to me. I think the key to his reason may be found in the name he selected for his new hotel—the Biltmore. You remember Bert Williams's old song:

"'Every little bit, added to what you got,
Makes just a little Bilt more.'"

Mr. Gustav Baumann called the diners to order when the speaking time arrived, and introduced Edward M. Tierney, the toastmaster. Mr. Tierney introduced himself as the first speaker and touched upon "the high cost of living and its influence upon the cow and the hen," "the two latest modes of dining room service, à la cabaret and à la The Dansant," and "the early closing movement." The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson were other speakers.

Among the prominent hotel men present were George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, E. M. Statler of Buffalo, Copeland Townsend of the Imperial, John McGlynn, President of the New York State Hotel Men's Association; J. M. Frazier of the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia; Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt, L. M. Boomer of the McAlpin, Fred A. Reed of the Park Avenue, William C. and Fred A. Muschenheim of the Astor, and Paul B. Boden of the Manhattan.

There were also many men from the judicial and other departments of the City and State Government and also prominent politicians.

JUDGE C. H. PECK DISBARRED

Hired Himself as Counsel to Advise Himself as Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8.—In a decision by Judge Bennett of the Superior Court to-day Probate Judge Charles H. Peck of Stratford is dismissed from the bar indefinitely.

The decision was on a presentment by State's Attorney Stiles Judson, which brought up for review his acts as Judge of Probate on the estate of Mrs. Susan M. B. Perry of Stratford. It was charged that while acting as Judge of Probate Mr. Peck engaged himself as counsel to advise himself as Judge of Probate and charged a $750 fee for his services. The heirs objected, and later Judge Peck paid back the money.

His defense was that Mrs. Perry gave him the sum mentioned for services rendered her during her life, and also for services he was to render the administrator should there be a contest over the settlement of her estate.

In finding the defendant guilty of the allegations Judge Bennett also found that he had been guilty of a breach of trust, "which the court, having in mind the responsibilities and privileges of its officers and the right of the public to demand that its licensed attorneys shall possess integrity, can in no way excuse."

Judge Peck, who is related to State's Attorney Judson, has been a member of the county bar for twenty-five years, and is well known throughout the State. He has been Probate Judge of Stratford for eighteen years, and Trial Justice for a longer term. He has represented Stratford in the General Assembly several times.

Smallpox Precautions at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—To avoid the possibility of any outbreak of smallpox at Cornell University, Health Officer Crum of this city sent back to Niagara Falls, N. Y., to-day Julius F. Steinbenner, a sophomore in the College of Law, because he had been exposed to the disease in his home town during the Christmas recess. Health Officer Gulick of that city wired Dr. Crum yesterday that Steinbenner had been exposed to the disease while at home, and, although he was found not to have the disease and was vaccinated, Dr. Crum sent him out of the city as a precautionary measure.

There Is Only One
"Bromo Quinine"
That Is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SIXTY-NINTH YEAR

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

Our sixty-ninth was, in some respects, our greatest year. Some of the notable facts are these:

New Business (109,765 Policies)		$232,800,000.00
Gain over 1912		34,000,000.00
Risks in force Jan. 1, 1914 (1,101,685 Policies)		2,273,000,000.00
Gain over Jan. 1, 1913		103,000,000.00
Dividends allotted (1914)		17,600,000.00
Increase over 1913		2,200,000.00
Income		124,000,000.00
Disposition of Income:		
Death claims	$26,000,000	
Matured Endowments, Surrender Value, etc.	25,000,000	
Dividends	15,000,000	
Expenses, etc., including Taxes ($1,352,956)	15,000,000	
Added to Reserve	43,000,000	$124,000,000.00

THE INVESTMENTS OF THE YEAR (OUTSIDE OF LOANS ON POLICIES) WERE.... $41,740,459.14

As follows:

INVESTED TO PAY 5.07%.

Domestic and Canadian, State and Municipal Bonds.... $8,421,095.17

INVESTED TO PAY 4.78%.

Representing thirty-four cities, ten counties and five school districts, located in twenty-two States, and two Provinces.

Foreign State and Municipal Bonds.... 7,149,471.41

INVESTED TO PAY 4.40%.

Representing eleven countries.

Railroad Bonds.... 9,856,651.23

INVESTED TO PAY 5%.

Loans on Business Property.... 15,189,078.66

INVESTED TO PAY 5.58%.

Loans on Farms (New Department).... 920,885.17

INVESTED TO PAY 5.50%.

Miscellaneous Bonds.... 263,277.50

ANALYSIS AND EARNING POWER OF LEDGER ASSETS ON DECEMBER 31, 1913:

Railroad Bonds (4.27%)	$311,949,214.47
Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds (4.19%)	83,022,625.44
Policy Loans (5%+)	133,507,619.52
Premium Notes (5%+)	4,598,039.71
Mortgage Loans, including Farm Mortgages (4.97%)	152,970,898.44
State and Municipal Bonds (4.04%)	53,177,784.79
Miscellaneous Bonds (6.67%)	7,003,132.23
Stock (Received from Reorganizations)	284,046.88
Real Estate Owned (4.36%)	9,196,586.10
Cash (2.50%)	7,140,755.82
TOTAL	$762,850,703.40

AVERAGE EARNING POWER OF ALL ASSETS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1913: 4.54%

INCREASE IN EARNING POWER SINCE DECEMBER 31, 1905: 0.32%

TRANSLATED into income, this increase, if maintained, will yield an added income in 1914, and annually thereafter, of.... $2,441,000.00

LIABILITIES:

Reserve to cover contract obligations	$642,598,782.00
Other reserves (taking securities at Market Values)	105,898,958.00
	$748,497,740.00

The low price of bonds and the high rate obtainable on real estate mortgages made the year a good one for investment.

The wording of the Federal Income Tax was materially improved and policy-holders generally benefited by the intelligent response made to our letter to policy-holders, sent out last April. The united protest of policy-holders against unfair legislation is something that all legislatures, Federal and State, will have to reckon with in the future.

A statement consisting of 168 folio pages, giving in minute detail the transactions of the year, schedules of the Company's assets, and a vast deal of additional information, will be filed with the Department of Commerce in Washington, with the Government of each State (except one) of the United States, and with the Governments of all the leading Countries of the world. A brief of this, containing important details, will be sent to policy-holders during 1914, and will be mailed to any one on request.

January 8, 1914. DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.

TO BUYERS OF ADVERTISING SPACE

LAST YEAR
THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
PUBLISHED
9,702,240 Agate Lines of Advertising

THIS GIVES THE EAGLE
Second Place Among All New York City Newspapers in Volume of Advertising Carried

Only One Manhattan Daily Exceeded This Record

This high standing was accomplished notwithstanding the rigid censorship which The Eagle always exercises over all classes of advertising.

IN DRY GOODS ADVERTISING
The Eagle showed a gain of 130,000 agate lines over 1912, indicating the continuous and increasing popularity of the paper among high-class advertisers.

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE
The Family Paper of Brooklyn and Long Island

482,503 Lines Gain in 1913

The New York Times is the only one of the five New York morning newspapers leading in volume of advertising which made a substantial gain in volume in 1913.

The New York Times's gain of 482,503 agate lines is equivalent in space to more than 1600 New York Times columns, or more than 200 pages the size of to-day's Times.

Every home can enjoy the world's best music in this day of the Victrola.

It enables you to hear the greatest singers and musicians whenever and as often as you wish.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XI, $100
Mahogany or oak

A Full Line of
VICTROLAS
$15 up to $200
Cash or
Easy Payments

Hockey Skate and Shoe Outfit $3.98
(Complete)
A1 quality, nickel-plated Skates.
Shoes of best grade leather.
1914 Ford Automobiles—Runabouts $500, Touring $550
I. DAVEGA, JR. 123-125 W. 125th St.
Bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Harlem's Leading Sporting Goods House. Open Every Evening Except Wed.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

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Times Annex.....434 St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elisabeth.....90 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....618 Call Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....3 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
DAILY, per Week.....0.12
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section and Review of Books, per Year.....2.50
To Canada, per year.....5.00
To Foreign Addresses, per Year.....8.25
THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST, per Year.....4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)...1.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Paper Cover, per Copy, $1.50; per Year, $6.00; Full Cloth, per Copy, $2.00; per Year, $8.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1914.

CO-OPERATION WITH BANKERS.

The Federal Reserve Organizers stopped their hearings here prematurely and have gone to Boston. They wanted no more such evidence as they got here, according to the preponderance of witnesses, whether their views be weighed or counted. It remains to be seen whether they can find what they are looking for elsewhere. They can find local boomers anywhere, but the difficulty about accepting such testimony is the same in the case of every claimant of a share of the prestige of the new banking system. Either partiality must be shown or else New York must be allowed the primacy to which its business entities it, not for the sake of New York, but for the sake of those in every part of the country who do business in New York. There is no formula whereby the smaller centres can get what they want and leave what New York needs for the sake of the country. Nor is there any formula whereby the needs of New York can be met and enough be left to satisfy the other centres. One or the other must be denied, according to the provisions of the law.

The apparent intention is to deny New York, on the theory that it is good policy to turn Senator TILLMAN'S allegorical cow around. Senator TILLMAN'S cow, it will be remembered, fed on the prairies and was milked in Wall Street. The intention of the bank planners is to feed the cow in Wall Street, and milk her on the prairies. The one beast is as impossible as the other, outside the pages of The Congressional Record. Wall Street is not as green as it looks, in the words of the Secretary of the Treasury. No grass grows there. And it is just possible that he is neither as wise nor as politic as he is thought by those who intrusted him with his mission.

Now the question arises what sort of testimony he will get elsewhere. Boston, it may be anticipated, will testify that it wants a reserve bank. But in the case of Boston, as in the case of New York, the guiding consideration is not the wishes of Boston so much as of the contributory territory. Would that territory prefer to be attached to Boston, or to New York? On this point the testimony of CHARLES HOYT, Secretary of the Connecticut Bankers' Association, is pertinent. He has polled 193 banking institutions, has received 88 replies, and 81 favored New York. If that testimony is as representative as it appears, Boston can be a Federal reserve city only to the prejudice of the tributary cities. There remains to be considered the position of those represented by Senator WEEKS, that sound banking requires the subordination of all cities within the New York sphere, to the end that they may unite in creating in New York an institution which may be as national in character as any bank in the United States can be. That is a patriotic rather than a parochial view, and must represent the intellectual conviction of all competent bankers. The only question of doubt is whether they will be true to their convictions, as already amply spread on the record, or whether they will subordinate their convictions to the supposed interests of their cities, seeking local favor at national cost.

The overwhelming evidence is that in the course of business the country has been accustomed to rediscount in New York, so far as rediscount was possible under old conditions, and is disposed to continue that practice, having found better accommodation here than elsewhere. That being settled custom, the apparent intent of the organizers is to control that business in unaccustomed channels. The Federal Reserve Board is to "shift credit "from one reserve bank to another, so "that the strength of the New York "bank may be increased by the co-or-"dination of the system." That would seem to mean that when New York found itself overloaned it might seek rediscounts elsewhere by order of the Federal Reserve Board. How does New York like the prospect of being so limited in its banking facilities that it cannot do its accustomed business? How do the cities which are to rediscount for New York like the idea either of being allotted more banking capital than they can employ or of being directed to place that capital at the service of New York? Financial conditions being normally and indisputably unequal, what good can come from an enacted equality, which, being artificially created, must be overturned in an equally artificial manner?

Mr. MCADOO, as a student of banking, must be familiar with the conditions under which the famous bullion report was written. It is one of the classics of finance, and it settled the questions of which it treated forever. Yet that report was written by Mr. HORNER, theretofore almost unknown, only 32 years old, and who had never given any but general attention to financial subjects. His method of reaching the truth was simple. He merely listened to the experts, and deduced the truth from the co-ordination of their opinions. Mr. MCADOO has a like opportunity. Thus far he has shown a leaning toward the views of the politicians and theorists, and has developed a lack of sympathy between himself and the men of business and finance who have testified. It is premature to form a settled opinion, but there are signs that he is likely to overrule the bankers, unless he is able to find or develop bankers who agree with him, for whatever selfish reason. In that case he and the country will have lost a great opportunity to illustrate that co-operation means the development of an identity of interests, rather than the overcoming of the settled course of good traders by the brute force of an ill-considered statute, or of injudicious action under a statute which allows and contemplates an alternative and more natural course of action.

THE PANAMA FAIR.

Naturally, all the British painters and sculptors are anxious that British art shall be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition. The appeal to the Board of Trade of the President of the Royal Academy and his associates expresses precisely the attitude of all other English producers, in the fields of industry and science as well as the arts, toward the Panama Fair. The general demand for a reconsideration of the Government's refusal to participate in the exhibition will be forced on the attention of Parliament when it reassembles, unless the Ministry is determined to stand by its unexpected and unpopular action. It is true, perhaps, that world's fairs, generally speaking, are no longer regarded as favorably as they used to be. Exhibitors have found them unprofitable. But there is no further room for doubt that the extraordinary character of the forthcoming exhibition in San Francisco, and the world-wide interest in the great event it is designed to celebrate, lend it more than common importance and that the people of Great Britain feel, whatever course may be taken in regard to future fairs, that their country should be fitly represented in this.

The same feeling undoubtedly exists in regard to the Panama Fair in all other countries. There is very little danger that the fair will not contain a comprehensive display of the developments in the arts and industries of the whole world. The tide of travel toward the Pacific Coast of the United States in 1915 will be enormous. Europeans who have never seen this country will visit it then and cross the continent. Residents of the Eastern States who have hitherto resisted the appeal to "see America first" will see it then. There is no danger that the Fair will not be largely attended, and foreign exhibitors can afford to risk a little loss in view of the ultimate profits which the exhibition will afford them.

A GREAT POLITICAL SPEECH.

We have received the full text of the notable speech made at the close of December by M. BRIAND, former Premier of France, to his constituents at Saint-Etienne, in the Department of the Loire. The orator is the acknowledged leader of that portion of the Republicans who will undertake in the elections of next Spring to win back the ground lost in the fall of the Barthou Ministry, who may be called Liberals as distinguished from Radicals and Socialists, and who are supposed to have the sympathy, though, necessarily, not the open co-operation, of M. POINCARE, the President of the Republic. It will be remembered that the Barthou Ministry fell on the nominal issue of the taxation of the interest on the proposed new loan. It is a sign of how little this issue means to the French people that it is not mentioned in the long and elaborate speech of M. BRIAND. The real issue was the determination of the Barthou Government to push forward the military preparations of France, to press electoral reform, to replace the policy of contention among differing classes by a policy of appeasement, especially as to clericals, and to promote general loyalty to broad national interests.

The fall of the Ministry was largely due to the extreme partisan feeling and the powerful organization of the Radicals and Socialists, with the use of the "spoils," which are centred in the hands of the Deputies. M. BRIAND treated of this situation in the following eloquent passage:

> When the discipline of parties shall become despotic, and the Deputy can no longer freely assume and interpret his own responsibility; when there are private citizens in control, men of good faith, perhaps, but without mandate, and therefore without accountability—managers, however good they may be, who, in the security of irresponsibility, dictate orders under threat of excommunication to the representatives of the people; and when the latter submit to these orders and put their votes at the disposition of persons from outside, then there will no longer be a Republic, there will no longer be a democracy, there will be only tyranny and a land suffocated beneath an anonymous oppression.

As a specific illustration of what he held to be the real duty of a representative, especially when intrusted with the executive function, M. BRIAND described to his audience, largely composed of workmen, the course he had adopted in the railway strike, one at once of firmness and fairness, and his illustration was received with applause. It is necessarily idle to predict the outcome of the movement which M. BRIAND leads, but it is one that appeals to the interest and the sympathy of all friends of democratic government.

PRIVATE BANKING.

In his annual report just submitted to the Legislature, Superintendent of Banks VAN TUYL refers hopefully to the labors of the commission appointed to revise the State banking laws. There are fifteen members of this commission, they are men of prominence in banking and business circles, and Mr. VAN TUYL is confident that their report, which will be presented to the Legislature in February, "will embody a banking system that will be well-nigh perfect."

If the report of the commission comes anywhere near being a counsel of perfection, we may be sure that the supervising and regulating powers of the Banking Department will be extended to include concerns which receive deposits and do certain kinds of banking business, yet at present are not under the control of the Superintendent. The "savings bank" of HENRY SIEGEL & Co., a firm now in the hands of a receiver, is a case in point. There are nearly 15,000 depositors in this bank, and the deposits amount to over $2,500,000. The funds of the bank were loaned to mercantile concerns which have failed, yet the collateral security appears to be only shares of stock of the companies affected by the failure. This, of course, is not safe banking, it is a kind of banking that should not be permitted. Properly speaking, concerns of this kind carried on in connection with dry goods houses are not banks at all, they are in theory a means of opening a credit account for customers of the firm. Yet the rate of interest paid on deposits being higher than that of savings banks, large numbers of depositors are attracted, and their savings are intrusted to an institution not supervised by banking authorities, an institution which is not required to keep its assets in liquid form, or to maintain reserves or any other kind of security for assuring depositors that they will be able to get their money when they want it.

It is to be hoped that the revision commission will propose amendments to the banking law that will enable the Superintendent to require of private banks a much stricter compliance with the practice of safe banking.

EMERGENCY OR DAILY USE?

The owners and occupants of the innumerable great apartment houses on the upper west side and the owners and tenants of business buildings between the Grand Central Station and Brooklyn Bridge along the route of the present Interborough line have a very direct interest in the right settlement of the subway problem at Times Square. Mr. MALCOLM MCADOO'S figures show that the traffic originating on the upper west side between Times Square and 242d Street is enormous—more than 88,000,000 passengers in a year. The present Interborough subway furnishes a direct route for this traffic from the west side to the Grand Central Station and to the business buildings on Fourth Avenue and in the region between Fourteenth Street and Brooklyn Bridge. The choice of dwellings and offices must in an immense number of cases have been determined by the consideration of ready access to these subway lines.

If the Interborough plans to maintain merely a shuttle service through Forty-second Street between Times Square and the Grand Central Station, abandoning through trains over that route and maintaining track connections at Times Square only for emergency service, are carried out, anybody can see that a very considerable part of the upper west side population will be inconvenienced. Passengers from that region will then be able to reach the business area between the Grand Central Station and Brooklyn Bridge only by transfer to a shuttle train at Times Square and a retransfer from a shuttle train to a through train on the Interborough east side line at the Grand Central Station; or if they elect to continue the southward journey on the Seventh Avenue line of the Interborough they will have to cover on surface lines or on foot the distance from Seventh Avenue to Fourth Avenue.

The ascertainment of the number of passengers who will be exposed to this inconvenience should be made a preliminary to the adoption of plans. It is simply not worth while to maintain the Interborough track connection at Times Square merely for emergency service. If the Interborough tracks are to remain, the public would be very much better served by adopting Mr. HARWOOD'S plan to run two local tracks of the Interborough line on the second level at Forty-second Street and Broadway and the B. R. T. Broadway line on the first level through Times Square. That plan is so much better than the "emergency" plan that there would seem to be no reason for hesitation in making a choice.

But the upper west side population and the owners of property along Fourth Avenue ought to wake up to the fact that their interests are going to be affected by the decision. Now is the time to make themselves heard. By placing the two express stations at the south end of Times Square, by providing free underground communication on the mezzanine platform between all the lines and between the east and west side of Times Square and the north and south side of Forty-second Street, the needs of what will be the greatest traffic centre in the city will be met, and it would seem to be possible also to make due provision for the traffic between the upper west side and the lower east side. The "emergency" need and the requirements of daily travel would be met by a right solution of the problem.

HOURWICH AND THE CLOAKMAKERS.

Asked by SAMUEL GOMPERS, JOHN MITCHELL, FRANK MORRISON, and thirty-seven other labor leaders to resign from his place as clerk of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, Dr. ISAAC A. HOURWICH refuses. Though the heavens fall, he will retain his place as "conciliator" in settling disputes arising in the shops between manufacturers and their employés. The manufacturers do not believe that he is a conciliating person, and the labor leaders, who have guaranteed the peace agreement between the manufacturers and their employés, do not think so either. Dr. HOURWICH himself concedes that his relations are not conciliatory. But a referendum of the Cloakmakers' Union, one-seventh of its members participating, has sustained him in his impossible position.

Logic is logic, but the narrow logic to which Dr. HOURWICH appeals may fly to flinders like the fabled one-hoss shay. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which guarantees the "protocol of peace," has declared that it will withdraw its guarantee unless HOURWICH is dismissed by Jan. 15. A disruption of the agreement would be followed by a strike, and a strike would plunge thousands of workers into hardships and misery.

One peaceable course remains. In Dr. HOURWICH'S stormy career of "conciliation," several points of conduct have been referred to the Joint Board of Arbitration, the court of last resort, of which LOUIS D. BRANDEIS is Chairman. That board declared that Dr. HOURWICH had no right to permit picketing without submitting cases to the Grievance Board for adjustment; second, that the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as a party to the protocol, might enforce its provisions, and, third, that Dr. HOURWICH had no right in his conciliatory office to insert articles in the official organ of the Joint Board stirring up rancor and enmity.

One more point remains to be decided. That is whether Dr. HOURWICH, though sustained by the referendum, is not in his diplomatic capacity persona non grata. Is his rôle not that of an ambassador, and may he not be recalled if he prove personally unfit for his duties? Will not Chairman BRANDEIS place the Joint Board of Arbitration at the service of the parties in dispute for the settlement of this question?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Has No Use for a Big Fortune.

HENRY FORD, the now much-talked-about automobile man, is quoted as saying, in part explanation of his determination to distribute $10,000,000 among his wage workers, "Why should I want to accumulate a big estate? Why, I have nobody to leave it to." Yet Mr. FORD has a son, with whom, contrary to what would naturally be deduced from this statement, he is on the best of terms.

What he means, it seems, by saying that he has no one to whom to bequeath a great fortune, is that the only heir he has is quite competent to make for himself all the money he needs and is already efficiently engaged in doing so, and that Mr. FORD prefers not to rob the young man of the incentive to self-dependence.

That sounds well, and is doubtless sincerely said, but one is permitted to smile rather broadly at the suggestion that any rich man's son, on good terms with a proud and satisfied father, does or can start out in life self-dependent in the same way, or to anything like the same degree, as does and must the youth without any "expectations" except those created for him by his own industry, ability, and luck. However vigorously the former may pitch into work, and however scrupulous he may be to live on his own earnings, there is about his situation a certain unreality or artificiality, closely analogous to that of the sociologist who turns tramp for a few weeks or voluntarily endures a brief semblance of confinement in prison. These attempts to get an inside view and personal understanding of hoboes and criminals are not always without useful results, but it is absurd to suppose that the makers of such experiments learn what the objects of their imitation feel and think.

It is the same with the rich man's son. He is what he is. His self-dependence, however admirable, is different from that of the poor man's son, and while he has some special perils, he escapes the many more numerous perils of poverty and is necessarily a favored and fortunate person. The common idea that he often "goes wrong" has no basis except the fact that when he does so he attracts vastly more attention than does the poor boy who lands in prison.

And how about the self-dependence of the working people in whose behalf Mr. FORD, with such excellent intentions, purposes to recast industrial laws? There is cause for thought in that question, but more attention would be given to it, perhaps, if so many other employers were not still ruthlessly exploiting their "labor."

Some Remarks Slightly Irascible.

From practically every quarter where competent experimenters are testing the effects of radium there come two reports. The first is that this remarkable substance does have certainly a mitigating, and probably a curative, effect that can be attained by no other means except early operation. The second is that the price of this probably invaluable remedy for the most dreadful of diseases is kept outrageously, because unnecessarily, high by its few manufacturers.

As to the medical—one is tempted to say the surgical—efficacy of radium, of course it is still too soon to pronounce with definiteness on that, but enough is already known from clinical experiences in this country and abroad to prove that those who are making the most confident claims for it are nearer right than was the German savant—whose chief title to glory is that he once had a great man for patient—in pronouncing the emanations not only worthless but dangerous. How can anything be "dangerous" to the sufferer from an inoperable cancer? And why do those who do not go so far as did the Schweininger person speak of curing "superficial" cancers as if it were a trivial matter? One can die of a "superficial" cancer as well as of another.

A good many doctors, too, are severely lecturing the newspapers for raising in the afflicted "false hopes" as to the efficacy of radium. Oh, well, that the hopes really are false is an assumption which the evidence accumulating day by day makes weaker, and, anyway, the raising of hope, even false, is no great crime. It's what every doctor tries to do, and what every good doctor does, the moment he enters a sickroom.

A much more serious charge is that as to the excessive price at which radium is held. Something will certainly have to be done about that—first, of course, to ascertain whether or not the charge is true, and then, if it be proved, promptly to take effective measures for bringing the price down. There is little chance that radium will ever be cheap, in the ordinary sense of that word, but it is obviously a governmental duty, in one way or another, to make whatever blessings radium can confer not a means of merciless extortion. Fortunately, though the element is so scarce, any given quantity of it, once obtained, can be used again and again without measurable diminution.

An Unfamiliar Form of Wickedness.

Only the fact that anything can happen in New Jersey makes credible a dispatch from that State which was printed yesterday. It was to the effect that the City Fathers of Burlington have before them and are seriously considering an ordinance to prohibit under no less heavy penalty than revocation of license the practice by the saloonkeepers there of a wicked art known locally as "booze baiting." This, one learned with mingled astonishment and horror, consists of drenching the sidewalk and gutter before a saloon with beer in order that the fumes thereof may lure the passing toper within, to the undoing of himself and his pocketbook.

A high authority on alcoholism assures us that this form of beguilement did not originate in Burlington and is not unknown elsewhere, but certainly the existence of the device is not a matter of common knowledge, nor can its utilization in many places have been frequent or effective enough to demand and receive Aldermanic attention.

The interesting question therefore arises, Has "booze baiting" become a public issue in Burlington because that town is particularly virtuous or because it is particularly vicious? That inquiry can be answered, of course, only by those to the manner born, but one or the other of the suggested replies seems to be inevitable. And why should Burlington be either more virtuous or more vicious than other towns—in New Jersey?

ORIGIN OF "OLD GLORY."

Thirteen Stripes May Have Been Copied from Philadelphia Troop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with the conclusions of Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, in his letter to THE TIMES, that the American flag owes nothing of suggestion to the Washington coat of arms. Neither does it owe anything of suggestion to any early English flag that may have borne thirteen stripes. The number of the stripes was, of course, determined by the number of the Colonies, and it was not necessary for Congress to go back to ancient history for the suggestion of the thirteen stripes representing the thirteen Colonies, when the Philadelphia Light Horse had already adopted the thirteen stripes in its banner, which was a familiar sight to the members of the First Congress on the streets of Philadelphia. Moreover, the Philadelphia Light Horse, starting on June 21, 1775, escorted Gen. Washington from Philadelphia to New York, on his way to take command of the army at Boston. The exact time in the year 1775 when the troop first used the thirteen stripes is not precisely known, and it is possible that Washington saw the thirteen stripes carried at the head of his escort on that occasion.

The "History of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry," privately printed, (Philadelphia, 1875,) says of the adoption of the thirteen stripes at Boston that it is "probable that the suggestion was made to Washington by Col. Joseph Reed, his military secretary, who, as a resident of Philadelphia at this time, had doubtless many opportunities of seeing this flag carried by the troop."

WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON, Curator.
Washington Headquarters, Bronx, Jan. 7, 1914.

The Five-Pointed Star.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Edward Hagaman Hall regarding the origin of the flag of the United States of America, I beg to state with due deference to him that mullets, in heraldry, are five-pointed stars, not the rowels of spurs.

Guillim, the oldest standard authority, has so stated; also Samuel Kent, (1726,) author of "Guillim Abridged, or, The Banner Displayed," also of "The Grammar of Heraldry." I quote the following: "Mullets or Pailing Stars signify Honour, or that the first Bearer studied Divinity or such things as made him shine in Virtue or Learning."

I also wish to state that the story that the stars and stripes in the flag were adopted from Gen. Washington's coat of arms was repudiated by our first President as well as others who undoubtedly knew at the time.

GEORGE A. ROWE.
Genealogist, Heraldic and Gem Engraver.
New York, Jan. 7, 1914.

A Charitable Express Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When "Mr. Bigelow satirizes charitable claims of express companies" in THE TIMES, he does not mention the real way in which one of the companies has assisted charitable institutions by forwarding provisions to them free of charge.

It is a fine way to bring together the needy of the city and the overabundance of fruit and vegetables that often go to waste in the country.

I do not know whether there is a distance or a weight limit, nor whether all the express companies have done as the American has, but I know that the American year after year has delivered free of charge to a charity in New York many packages and barrels from this neighborhood, which is more than one hundred miles from the city.

Claremont, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1914. A. H. W.

THE RESERVE DISTRICTS.

Their Size and Bank Capitalization Thought Not Important.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial articles about the hearings of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee, and am glad that THE TIMES is participating in the discussion of what it seems to me is of vital interest not only to New Yorkers, but to the whole country, namely, the proper division of reserve districts and the designation of reserve cities under the new Federal reserve law.

In your editorial article headed "Banking Without New York Banks," you seem to argue that the Secretary of the Treasury has a preconceived prejudice against following the settled course of trade in laying out the districts, and you reach the conclusion that "the present disposition of the organizers is to hobble New York." I wish to take issue with this conclusion and beg to refer to the record to bear me out.

What Mr. MCADOO called attention to during the course of the hearings was that the reserve banks under the new act were not ordinary banks of deposit and discount at all, but were to be coordinating reserve units with unusual powers under the control of a powerful Federal Reserve Board, in which large sums of Treasury funds would be deposited, in addition to the reserve funds of the member banks. And in this connection he clearly explained on the last day of the hearing (P. 436):

> The reserve banks are merely holders of the reserves of member banks, and they are not intended to interfere with or to alter the normal courses of business or to revolutionize those things at all. They are intended to hold the reserves and to rediscount the paper of the banks, as well as to perform certain other functions.

THE TIMES, in reviewing the hearings, it seems to me has failed to keep this view of the reserve banks in mind. If they were to be ordinary banks of deposit and discount, then the capital of them would be of supreme importance, but the reserves which the member banks are required to keep on deposit and the deposit in them of Treasury funds, as provided for in Section 15, give these banks unusual resources and the right of rediscounting, and the issuance of Treasury notes endows them with distinctive powers, which will serve to make them supreme financial factors, though the capital of them may be smaller than neighboring institutions.

And lastly, in connection with the territorial area of the reserve districts, it should be borne in mind that such experts as Mr. Willis, (P. 128,) Mr. Vanderlip, (P. 144,) and Mr. Page, (P. 193,) testified that it was not a matter of particular importance whether the New York district was large or small, Mr. Willis in particular calling attention to the fact that in view of the unusual character of the reserve banks the capitalization of them was a minor matter. Furthermore, the reserve banks, it should be remembered, are not limited to the capital stock which is subscribed to by the member banks in the district, but the act in Section 2 provides that in case the member bank subscriptions shall be insufficient to provide the amount of capital required in the judgment of the Organization Committee, then the latter may offer the stock to public subscription.

STUART G. GIBBONEY.
New York, Jan. 8, 1914.

FORD PLAN DOOMED TO FAIL?

Distribution of Large Profits Unjust to Buying Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement in your columns that Henry Ford of the Ford Motor Company will distribute $10,000,000 of 1914 profits among his 26,000 employes and establish a minimum wage scale of $5 per day, "even to the boy who sweeps up the floors," will be viewed by many less fortunate but possibly more thoughtful employers of labor as an experiment rather certain to end in disaster.

To be sure, the division of $10,000,000 among 26,000 means less than $400 to each, and, as this is to come out of 1914 profits not yet earned and which will have to bear the burden of a $5 per day minimum wage, the announcement of its division would seem a bit premature. This, however, is of relatively small importance beside the question of paying a minimum of $5 per day to those who cannot possibly earn it. The false standard it sets up, and which cannot possibly be maintained, is certain to result finally in disappointment and disadvantage to the employe and to the company. For there is another interested party to whom the success of the Ford Company is due quite as much as to the doubtless splendid organization of employes—the automobile purchaser.

And he will be quick to see the injustice of the proposed plan and to ask why a portion of this division should not be given to the motor-buying public in the form of a higher quality of product. It is quite possible that the announcement of the Ford Company will bring out the fact that the consuming public is averse to the endowment of any more Carnegies.

HOWARD GOLDSMITH.
Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1914.

Immodest Dancing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the recent letters which have lately appeared in THE TIMES I wish to reply to Vernon Castle, who defends the modern dances. I admit with Mr. Castle that these dances, if properly danced, are beautiful and graceful, as he himself demonstrates, but the question is, Are they properly danced? Positively no! I have seen these dances performed by professionals like Mr. Castle himself, and I will admit they were beautiful, but we are not condemning proper dancing as we see it among professionals, but rather the improper, immodest, suggestive manner in which these dances are performed by our young people.

These modern dances will not keep immodest movements out of the tango, &c., and thus we have to condemn and oppose such dancing, not the dance itself, but the present general form of the dances, which is licentious.

Rev. EDWARD MACK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1914.

Income Tax Puzzles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A friend of mine whose special line is problems which would tax the strongest mind would like to find the truth about these facts which I propound. Though they sound a little far-fetched, please don't deride them, but decide the questions. Here's the set:

The income tax, being based on a man's income during the calendar year, what happens if he marries, say, in November? Does he claim $3,000 exemption as a single man or $4,000 as a married one?

If he gets a divorce from his wife during the calendar year, which tax does he pay? Less $3,000 or less $4,000?

If a married man spends all of his exemption of $4,000 during the first three months of the calendar year and is then widowed, can he only claim $3,000 exemption, and, if so, is he liable to a fine for overdrawing his exemption?

A. H. HIRSCHBACH.
New York, Jan. 7, 1914.

Why Some People Turn Left.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent asks for an explanation why a quarter of the people of New York start to turn to the left instead of the right. The answer is, this portion of New York's population are foreigners, and in the places they come from people and vehicles turn to the left when they meet from opposite directions. This custom was obviously adapted for convenience sake. When two acquaintances met from opposite directions they no doubt greeted and shook hands; they stood in a position with their right sides close to each other, and their left facing the direction of the road they each pursued, and without the inconvenience of changing their attitude moved on their way. And so that quarter of the people of New York brought this custom from their fatherland.

New York, Jan. 6, 1914.

ART NOTES.

Work of Bezalel School of Handicrafts and Turner Collection.

A private view of some of the objects of art made at the Bezalel School of Handicrafts at Jerusalem, yesterday, proved the work done by this interesting organization to be of a serious and highly artistic character. In the metalwork Moorish patterns predominated, and the damascene work, in particular, showed both artistic feeling and skill in execution. The carved ivories also had a breadth of treatment unusual in modern work of this kind, and the rugs were woven with the same conscience for technique and taste in choice of design. A very large proportion of the objects, if not, indeed, all that were shown at this preliminary view, had their special function in the ceremonies of the Jewish religion, and appropriately suggested their prototypes in antiquity. A school of handicraft that could produce work of this grade in New York City would be an honor to the community, and it is an excellent idea, apart from the particular aim of the exhibition to display these examples. In the principal cities of Europe the work of the school is already well known, and in London its special agent is the famous firm of Liberty.

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At the Hahlo Galleries is an exhibition of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," which comprises all of the seventy-one plates, for the most part in the first published states. This splendid collection is a monument to the artist's great genius and to his almost equally great penuriousness. He published "The Liber Studiorum" himself, and treated his subscribers with a shabbiness that would have ruined a professional publisher, mixing prints and proofs in sets that he was selling for proof prices and keeping back proofs for a greater profit. Nor would he allow any commission to the print sellers, who quite naturally lost interest in pushing the sale of the work. Such is the power of great art, however, that all these undignified tricks are forgotten and the truly marvelous work embodied in these mezzotints adds fresh glory to Turner's fame whenever they are exhibited.

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At the Union League Club is an exhibition of paintings of interest by well-known artists. George De Forest Brush appears in a quite unusual light with a symbolic figure, beautifully drawn in a tight, precise manner. A sea picture by Emil Carlsen, a flower composition by Victor Heggt, and a composition of two figures by Francis C. Jones are among the more noteworthy examples and indicate the range of the little collection. The great Christmas tree at the head of the stairs, gorgeous when lighted, is an appropriate sign that the spirit of play has not departed from the grave and reverend association, and some one thinks that the spirit of play is at the root of all art.

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The lithographs by Whistler from the Thomas R. Way collection, on view at the Keppel Galleries, are the daintiest things in New York at the moment. Whistler was remarkable in his power over distinguished color harmonies, and his quality as a painter has not been overestimated, but he never was more completely himself than in these little blonde notes of exquisite freshness and delicacy. Mr. Way, from whose father Whistler learned the technical process of lithography, writes in the preface:

> The technique of the art is so simple and the facilities so great that you have his mind expressing itself at once, each stroke thought out and put down exactly as he wished. And this great facility is also the great difficulty of the process, because if the mind using it is hesitating, if it does not quite know what it wants to do, so surely will its weakness and fumbling appear in the proof. Again, if there is any attempt to be smart and clever, these things will be in the proof, too, and there is no blaming any one else. The printer, if he knows his business, will get from the stone exactly what the artist has put there, neither more nor less; and certainly, in Whistler's proofs this was the case while he was alive to supervise his printing.

The best state of the "Early Morning, Battersea," or the lovely and characteristic "Nocturne" will explain to the most casual observer better than words can the peculiar charm that attaches to this autographic method in the hands of an artist of strong and sensitive personality.

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The New York Society of Etchers now exhibiting at the Galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company proposes each year to bring out a portfolio of etchings to be given to laymen who will become associate members on the payment of a small annual fee. Two of the three etchings in this year's portfolio will be by Mr. Lewis and Mr Horter. All the literature issued by the society also will go to the lay members.

Dr. Eliot's Views on Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the extracts in THE TIMES from Dr. Charles W. Eliot's article on "The Future of Religion," and am moved to ask wherein their newness or startlingness lies.

So many intelligent people have believed, talked, and written for years just as Dr. Eliot writes to-day that these views have become familiar through long understanding and conviction. However, if Dr. Eliot will give a logical explanation of one seeming inconsistency in his remarks I feel sure that it would make unusual reading, namely, if "the Creator is for modern man," (and if for modern, he must be for all others, whether they will or not,) "a sleepless energy and will," why should we address Him (or It) as "Our Father"?

Further, what is the use of addressing Him (or It) at all? Is there anything to be gained by praying to an "Energy"?

LURANA SHELDON.
New York, Jan. 6, 1914.

The Gregory's Heroes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems almost a regular occurrence these days to read of the striking bravery of the officers and crew of some merchant ship who have risked their lives to save others. But it is with more than a passing thrill of admiration that one reads of the extraordinary bravery and devotion to duty of the heroic trio of officers from the steamship Gregory, who plunged over their ship's rail, one even with his sea boots on, into a boiling sea, without one thought of themselves or of the tremendous risks they were running, to rescue men they had never before seen from what seemed like certain death.

What can a Carnegie medal or a whole column of praise add to the simple narration of their deeds? Buck, Williams, and Roberts didn't know who the men were and they didn't care. They just went overboard and got six of them, five alive and one dead.

New York, Jan. 7, 1913. LANDLUBBER.

THE SINGER OF LIFE.

They who sing Life as forth they go
Across the varying stretch of Time,
Have need to flower each metred rhyme
With all the gems these stretches show.
The purity of falling snow
In place of palling chill, they sing;
The grandeurs of old ocean ring
In line on line, though well they know
The deep sea's horrors. From the night
A singer culls but peacefulness—
Ignoring darkness—the distress
Of hearts that, aching, crave the light.
From good and evil, false and true,
But sweetest music swells for you.

Along life's barren wastes each song,
Like scent of verdure on the breeze,
From some green spot of pool and trees,
Comes to the heart with comfort strong.
Now seems the right to vanquish wrong!
The rhythmic voice such solace bears,
Such humor of delight it wears,
That saddened hearts no more belong
In human bosoms. Yet the road,
For many a singer, leads to death;
He feels ofttimes starvation's goad—
His poems tax a dying breath,
From dust and air, from stick and stone,
He wakes a joy to him unknown.

LURANA SHELDON.

START CAMPAIGN TO STOP CHILD LABOR

Senator Kenyon's Bill in Congress Is Backed by International League.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN'S VIEWS

Says at Meeting That Exploitation of Children's Labor Is as Bad as Slavery.

A campaign in support of the Federal bill of Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, for the prevention of child labor for commercial purposes, was inaugurated yesterday at a meeting of the International Child Welfare League, at the home of Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, Gramercy Park. Senator Kenyon, who was unable to be present, notified the officials of the league that he would come here to consult with them within a few days. Adolph Lewisohn, characterized as "uncivilized" the people of a State or nation which permits the exploitation of the child for gain. He said in part:

"I feel very strongly on the subject, and am very anxious indeed that there should be, as soon as possible, with as little delay as may be, such action taken as shall bring about the abolition of all child labor in the State, in the United States and in every part of the civilized world; and if we can later add to this some other parts of the world, why, so much the better.

"In fact, I do not consider that the people of the United States, or of Europe, or anywhere else, are civilized if they continue to use children in order to maintain themselves and for their own benefit. I can well conceive that it may be a good thing to have some children, at certain ages, engage in some educational labor, such labor as will fit them in later life to take hold of whatever they may undertake and carry on through creditably. But I consider it absolutely criminal to use child labor for the purpose of maintaining grown people, and it is, in my opinion, at least, as bad as, if not worse than slavery. I consider the abolition of child labor fully as important as, if not more so than emancipation from slavery, which took place some years ago, and is accepted now all over the civilized world.

"We cannot expect to have good men and women if we use our children for the purpose of supporting the adults. The child represents to us the past as well as the future. You cannot erect a good substantial building unless you have a good foundation, and the child is certainly the foundation of all the people. Therefore, we should take active steps to abolish child labor everywhere, but especially here.

"By waiting we become the partners of those who benefit by child labor, accessories to the crime, because we profit indirectly through its existence. If certain products can perhaps be produced at less cost, or if we can shift the responsibility of caring for those who are being supported by child labor, and we rest under this condition, we become accessories to a great crime. It seems to me that the Federal Government should act in this important matter."

Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, who started the work of protecting the child in some of the States, said it was useless to attempt to protect the child through State laws.

"The great amount of money expended and the work carried on for many years to guard the child through State interference has resulted in so little of consequence that those who have given their time and money to that work might just as well have spent the time in reading French novels," she said.

"On the one hand we have the photographs of girls of 9 years at work at spinning machines, and boys of 7 years at work in the mills, and on the other hand we have in some of the States models of sham-law legislation that make the condition of the child worse than no law at all," continued Mrs. Kelly. "While these sham-laws pretend to guard the child from labor at an early age, the law in reality permits the working of the child at any age under the guise of apprenticeship."

Other speakers were Edward F. Brown and Miss Helen M. Todd, formerly State Factory Inspector of Illinois, who says she resigned because she found the law and its enforcement was incapable of benefitting the child.

The bill of Senator Kenyon provides a penalty against railways and other transportation companies doing interstate traff

MRS. COSTER GIVES DINNER AND DANCE

Entertains at Her Home for Her Debutante Daughter—400 Guests.

MRS. VALENTINE, HOSTESS

Her Sister, Miss Porter, Assists in Receiving Guests at Dance—Mrs. J. M. Toucey Entertains.

A number of dances were on last night's programme and several were preceded by theatre parties or dinners.

Mrs. Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street was the hostess last night at a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Maud Coster, one of the season's debutantes. The dance was in the small ballroom and the preceding dinner was served at small tables in the tapestry suite, the whole floor being reserved for Mrs. Coster's guests. The decorations were smilax and baskets of pink azaleas for the ballroom, and on the dinner tables in the tapestry suite daffodils and jonquils with ferns were used.

Mrs. Coster and Miss Coster received at the entrance of the small ballroom. One hundred and fifty guests were asked for the dinner and 250 additional were invited for the dancing.

The dinner guests included débutantes and many young married people, as well as others. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Prince and Princess Troubetskoy, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Grafton Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherfurd, Counts Otto and Alexander Salm, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., the Misses Le Brun Parsons, Miriam Harriman, Alice Haven, Alexandra Emery, Dorothy Keene Taylor, Kathryn Steele, Elsie Stevens, Mimi Scott, Louise Trevor, Star Paris, Marie Louise Rodewald, Marie Taller, Mary Crocker Alexander, Barbara Shedd, Augusta McCagg, Catherine L. Hamersley, Louise Iselin, Gertrude Emmet, Emmet Emmet, Adelaide Cannon, Angelica Schuyler Brown, Alida Chanler, Leonie Burrill, Anna Wright, Gabrielle Warren, Katharine Steward, Emily Sloane, Maude G. Shepherd, Mildred Rives, Julia Janetta Alexander, Dorothy Vanderilese Alexandre, Harriet Alexander, Frances Breese, and Alida Chanler.

Also R. Thornton Wilson, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, G. Macculloch Miller, Jr., Oliver Carley Harriman, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Craig Hoyt, Francis V. Francis, Charles Dana Draper, Malcolm D. Sloane, Roland Harriman, Francis and Maurice Roche, Erskine Hewitt, Phoenix Ingraham, Le Roy King, John Kean, 2d, Charles Lanier, Stephen W. Van Rensselaer Campbell, Edward S. Reynal, Reginald Waterbury, Suydam Cutting, F. T. Frelinghuysen, William W. Crocker, Elliot C. Bacon, Newton Rae, Francis L. Appleton, John Clinton Gray, Jr., Grafton Chapman, Schuyler Parsons, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and J. Bayard Rives.

Those who accepted for the dance included the Misses Helen Dinsmore Huntington, Susan Street, Margaret Steward, Laura Livingston, Mai Watson, Mary C. Dorlon, Dorothy Anderson, Margaret Andrews, Mary Cutting Cumnock, Hester Barrows, Laura Vanderbilt Webb, Camilla Morgan, Janet Fish, Josephine Nicoll, Gabrielle Gourd, Barbara Rutherfurd, and Lesley Pearson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Schley, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. John de Saulles, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray Pruett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Grafton [illegible], Reginald C. Vanderbilt, [illegible] K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. [illegible]ell Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin. Also Vincent Astor, Dr. David N. Barrows, Peter Cooper Bryce, Pembroke Jones, Jr., J. Couper Lord, Norreys O'Connor, Stephen B. Elkins, Madison Grant, Thomas Slidell, George Wagstaff, Bryce Wing, Evander B. Schley, Shepard Krech, Cleveland Dodge, J. K. Hollins, Dr. Harold Pardee, Bache McE. Whitlock, John Dyheley Prince, Jr., Bertram Cruger, Robert G. Hone, Henry B. H. Ripley, and Brenton Welling.

Mrs. S H. Valentine's Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine entertained last night with a dance at 5 East Sixty-seventh Street. The second floor was used for dancing and a buffet supper was served in the hall and rooms on the first floor after midnight. The decoration were American Beauty roses. Mrs. Valentine was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Henrietta Porter. The guests included married couples and also many unmarried people.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Flint, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Parshall, Mr. and Mrs. John Parkin Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton de Peyster, A. K. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, also the Misses Priscilla Bull, Elise Francke, Jane Sands, Marie Louise Rodwald, Mary Eno, Susan Draper, Doris Bisell, Maude Shepherd, Louise Johnson, Jenny Bradish Johnson, Leontilhon Gifford, Elizabeth Thompson, Adeline Townsend.

Also Seymour Johnson, Havemeyer and Robert McC. Butt, Louis Keller, Whitney Warren, Jr., Leonard Wyeth, William P. Hingston, Jr., Littlefield McCoy, W. M. Rodewald, Leonidas Vanderveit, Robert Russell, A. M. Bagby, Reginald Banks, Carroll Goldsborough, Lawrence Atterbury, Livingston Short, George Ledlie, Henry C. Emmet, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Valentine will give a dinner on Jan. 21.

Mrs. Toucey a Hostess.

Mrs. John M. Toucey was the hostess last night for a theatre party of fifty and afterward Mr. and Mrs. Toucey took the guests to their home, 863 Park Avenue, for a supper and dancing. Mrs. Toucey will give another similar party on Monday. The guests asked last night included the Misses Abby Morrison, Mildred and Helen Harbeck, Helen Hoffstot, Florence Arthur, Jessie Coogan, and Adelaide Gardner. Also Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Marston, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Mortimer Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parker, William and Robert Barbour, Roger Sherman, William Nicoll, and H. M. Roberts.

Miss Naomi Andrews Introduced.

Mrs. Samuel Wakeman Andrews gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 875 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Naomi H. Andrews. Mrs. Andrews, in apricot and gold brocade, and Miss Andrews, in white charmeuse with silver lace and fur trimmings, had receiving with them the Misses Mildred Dennis, Elizabeth Kirlin, Virginia Geddes, Jessica Baylis, Marion Hall, Edith Millikin, Marion Becker, and Adeline Hotchkiss.

A dinner and theatre party and supper afterward at the Biltmore for the receiving party followed the reception. The young men asked for these included Louis Carman, Robert Brown, Dr. Inglis Frost, Herbert G. Lord, Jr., Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., and the Messrs. Braddock and Crane.

Last of Chansons en Crinoline.

The last of the series of Chansons en Crinoline, under the direction of Mrs R. W. Hawkesworth, took place yesterday morning at the Plaza. "Amour Irlandais," a musical sketch, in two parts, was presented. The artists who appeared were Miss Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Cecil Fanning, who, with H. B. Turpin, wrote and arranged the sketch.

FRANKLIN BOOKS SOLD.

Two Printed by Him Bring $725 and $660 at Thacher Sale.

Two small books, printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin, were among the rarities in Part II. of the library of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany, sold by the Anderson Auction Company yesterday.

One of these imprints was "The Minister of Christ and the Duties of His Flock," a sermon by David Evans. It was issued from the Franklin press in 1732. There is no record of a previous sale of it by auction. No copy is in the E. Dwight Church collection of Americana, now owned by Henry E. Huntington. There was spirited competition for it. Dodd & Livingston finally obtained it for $725.

The other Franklin rarity was "Some Considerations Relating to the Present State of the Christian Religion," by Alexander Abscot, two parts in one, 24mo., original sheep binding, Philadelphia, 1731-32. It was knocked down to George D. Smith for $660. It and "The Minister of Christ" are the earliest known books in English containing Franklin's name alone as printer.

W. J. Campbell of Philadelphia paid $160 for "The Constitutions of the Free Masons," by James Anderson, printed by Franklin in that city in 1734. The original English edition of this work, London, 1723, went to F. W. Morris for $48.

The highest price of the day was $825 paid by Walter M. Hill of Chicago for Richard Hakluyt's edition of Peter Martyr's "De Orbe Novo," a duodecimo published in Paris in 1587. It contains the first engrossed map with the appellation "Virginia," which is lacking in many copies. The Robert Hoe copy in vellum brought $1,300.

Dodd & Livingston obtained for $200 "The Charter of the City of Albany," printed by Hugh Gaine in New York in 1771, bound in with "Laws and Ordinances of the City of Albany," 1773. The first known book printed in that city. Inserted in the volume is a bill of Hugh Gaine to the Governor of the State. The same bidders paid $51 for the first edition of the proposed charter of Schenectady, and $47.50 for the first edition of that city's adopted charter.

Dr. Joseph Martini gave $62.50 for a first edition of "The Two Bookes of Francis Bacon. Of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane," octavo, old calf binding, London, 1605. Cicero's works, from the library of Jean Grolier, the celebrated Bibliophile, went to Gabriel Weis for $41. Mr. Smith gave $120 for "An Astrolo-Physical Compendium," by Richard Ball, London, 1794, bound in with "Ptolemy's Quadripartite," by John Whalley, London, 1701. The binding is by Roger Payne, whose original autograph bill for the work is inserted.

Dodd & Livingston paid $365 for a rare "Klaght" or "Complaint," in Dutch by members of the Raritan, N. J., church against their pastor, the Rev. Theodorus J. Frelinghuysen. It is dated New York, 1725, and was the first book printed by John P. Zenger. It is also the only known book containing the imprint of William Bradford and John P. Zenger, the first and second New York printers.

A repaired copy of the first edition of Robert Burns's "Poems," printed at Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1786, went to Mr. Weis for $131, a remarkably small price for this famous rarity. Dodd & Livingston paid $56 for "A Charter Incorporating the Inhabitants within the City and Liberties of Hudson," folio, sixteen pages, 1785. This was probably the first book issued in that town.

The sale will be ended to-day. Among the rarities will be a copy of the Montgomerie charter of New York City, 1735, and Clement's map of the Battle of Lake George, printed in Boston in 1756. Only one other copy of this map is known. It is expected to bring a high price.

GIVE A MASQUERADE BALL.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gilmour Entertain.

A masquerade ball was given at Sherry's last night by Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Hill and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Gilmour. The ballroom was decorated with pink and red roses and radium lights were used for artistic effect. Confetti was thrown and the carnival spirit prevailed.

There were about 200 guests present. A supper was served at midnight, after which professionals danced in costume.

Mrs. Hill wore a hoop skirt costume trimmed with cherries, and Mrs. Gilmour appeared as a Swiss peasant in black and rose, with a white bonnet. Mr. Hill wore a costume of 1830, and Mr. Gilmour was garbed as an Indian Prince. Many picturesque costumes were worn by the guests.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dula, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Storer, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Miles, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ashforth, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Colbron, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Phippe, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Remland, Mr. and Mrs. Holland Duell, the Misses Gertrude and Katherine Hill, Mary Duke, Caroline, Anna and Dorothy Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Patterson, Angier Duke, Walbridge Taft, John Cole, Jr., Joseph J. White, Holland Judkins, William Sturgis, and William A. Marburg.

STRAUS-GUGGENHEIM WEDDING

Plans for Marriage of Miss Gladys E. Guggenheim to Roger W. Straus.

Plans have been completed for the marriage of Miss Gladys Eleanor Guggenheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, to Roger Williams Straus, which will take place on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the ballroom of the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will officiate.

The bride will be attended by her cousin, Miss Nettie Gerstle, who will act as maid of honor, and her four sisters-in-law, Mrs. H. F. Guggenheim, Mrs. M. K. Guggenheim, Mrs. Leonard Hochstadter, and Mrs. Edward Schafer, as matrons of honor. The Misses Madeleine Schafer and Carsal Emilie Hochstadter are to be the flower girls, and there will also be two pages, Daniel Guggenheim, 2d, and M. Robert Guggenheim, Jr.

H. Grant Straus will act as best man. The ushers chosen include Nathan Straus, Jr.; Robert Guggenheim, H. F. Guggenheim, Edward Schafer, Leonard Hochstaudter, Walter Rothschild, Samuel Markham, James Seligman, 2d; Stanley Hallo, Louis Kohn, and Harold Loeb.

A large reception will be held after the ceremony. Mr. Straus is the son of Oscar S. Straus, formerly the Ambassador from the United States to Turkey.

F. W. BELLAMY WEDS.

His Father Best Man at His Marriage to Miss Florence Walton.

Miss Florence Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Walton, of 106 Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Wilder Bellamy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Putnam Bellamy, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Dev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke performed the ceremony at 4:30 o'clock and later there was a reception at Mr. and Mrs. Walton's home.

Miss Mildred Stillman, of this city, acted as maid of honor, and the two bridesmaids were the Misses Agnes and Anne Thompson, cousins of the bride.

Frederick Putnam Bellamy was his son's best man, and the ushers were R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, Reese Denny Alsop, Reginald C. M. Pierce, Orson D. Munn, Philip W. Boardman, Livingston Platt, Carrington Hannah and Wilder Goodwin, of New York, Howard Corlies, and Frank Walton, brother of the bride.

Miss Gaskell Weds J. F. Maxwell.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Alker Gaskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Gaskell of this city and J. Frederick Maxwell took place at 7:30 o'clock last night in the Holy Trinity Church, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. Charles J. Smith officiated.

Following the church ceremony a reception and dinner was held at the St. Regis for about 150 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell will go to Bermuda on their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at 161 East Forty-seventh Street.

OLD ISPAHAN RUG SOLD FOR $21,000

$192,502 Obtained at Agopian Sale, Heaviest Since That of Yerkes Collection.

EX-SENATOR CLARK, BUYER

He Pays $13,600 for an Ispahan Court Carpet — French Buyers Prominent Among the Bidders.

The last of the rugs of the Agopian collection, now selling at the American Art Galleries, was sold yesterday afternoon, bringing $149,482 for the afternoon, and for the lot $192,502. This is the biggest rug sale since that of the Yerkes collection, when the rugs alone brought $278,000.

It was one of the famous old Ispahan rugs, the oldest of these famous Eastern weaves, which brought the highest price yesterday. This went to P. W. French & Co. for $21,000. The first bid on this rug was $10,000. In selling it, Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, said that a similar rug, disposed of at private sale not long ago and to the purchasers of the $21,000 rug yesterday, brought $85,000.

Ex-Senator W. A. Clark was present, and bought one of the finest rugs, paying $13,600 for an Ispahan Court carpet of the same period, with the long panel having an Ispahan red or deep rose ground, with a typical Iram design, the main border with a deep green ground displaying light floral designs. This rug was 14 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. There were many prominent persons present, the lower gallery, in which the sale was held, being crowded. Many of the actual buyers gave the names of their representatives as purchasers. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was present with her mother, Mrs. Force. Mrs. Astor made three purchases, buying an antique Samarkand silk rug for $375 and two Persian carpet runners of the Joshaghan weave for $160 each.

A number of the higher-priced rugs went to French Co. For another of the Ispahan Court carpet of Shah Abbas period, with the deep rose background, 27 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 10 inches, they paid $17,000; one half the size went to them for $6,000; they paid $14,000 for a remarkable 17-teenth century Damascus mosque carpet, 16 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 8 inches, a rare fabric of its class, with a subdued red ground and closely woven all-over pattern, and $2,700 for a remarkable Asia Minor mosque carpet, Ghiordes weave.

H. P. Chutyear paid $3,300 for an extraordinary Persian palace carpet with a solid red ruby body color; W. H. Coade, agent, gave $5,750 for a large Persian State carpet, Lavehr-Kerman weave, 37 by 17 feet, with brilliant red and to the same buyer went a large Persian palace carpet, Kerman weave, late eighteen century ivory white ground; Mrs. John Jenkins paid $3,300 for a rare Ispahan palace carpet, Shah Abbas period, showing rare double-back weaving, and having a deep amber yellow body color; Paul Chalfin paid $4,500 for a sixteenth century Hispano-Moresque carpet, Cordova weave; A. Johnson $1,450 for a rare multi-color mosque carpet, Ghiordes weave; Mr. Corrihan $5,000 for a sixteenth century Asia Minor mosque carpet, Rhodian weave and a unique Hispano-Moresque sixteenth century carpet, the weave of that century, without pile, salmon red ground, with Chalfin for $2,500.

Philip Hiss gave $1,300 for a Persian carpet, Khorassan triklinium, eighteen century, 20.8 by 10.2 feet; J. G. Rogers paid $1,150 for an antique Caucasian rug of the Derbend weave, and $1,475 for a large antique Chinese rug, eighteenth century, and ivory white ground, and the same buyer paid $1,900 for a sixteenth century Ispahan weave Persian rug with the typical old rose ground. Mrs. James Speyer gave $1,750 for two eighteenth century Persian carpets, Herat weave; Bernet, agent, gave $1,000 each for two antique Persian carpets, Lavehr-Kerman weave, and $1,675 for a Seneh Kurdistan rug. Seaman, agent, paid $1,350 for a large antique Chinese rug, pale amber background, and $1,200 for another with an imperial yellow body. A remarkable Chinese rug of the seventeenth century went to Ushikubo for $1,250.

The sale will be concluded to-day. Fine specimens of Persian and Saraceni pottery will be sold, antique vestments, specimens of rare cloth of gold brocade, Persian lacquers, and jewelry with the latter a ring formerly in the possession of the Khedive Ismail of Egypt, a large ruby with an emerald, a sapphire, and small diamonds.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle are the guests of John G. Walker and Miss Annie R. Walker in Richmond, Va., and will return to New York on Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arrived from Newport, and will be at the Hotel Vanderbilt until they sail for England on Jan. 20.

Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, will attend the British ball which is to be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the British Empire. The Russian American Jones, and Lady Spring-Rice is to be accompanied by Viscount Campden and several attachés of the British Embassy at Washington, D. C. Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, President of the order, is to act as hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore of 121 Madison Avenue are to give their second musicale, to be followed by a supper and dancing, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley and Miss Kathryn Motley are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit, also Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley.

The Minister from Bolivia to the United States, Señor Ignacio Calderon, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Washington, D. C., for a visit.

Mrs. Mackay, who sailed in December, is in her apartment on the Avenue Elisée-Reclus, Paris, for the Winter.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman entertained at 24 East Eighty-first Street last night with a dinner of twenty-four covers. She will give another next week.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave an informal luncheon for ten guests yesterday at 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. On Feb. 2 Mrs. Fish will give a large dinner for the Motor Car Touring Society, of which Albert E. Gallatin is President, and afterward all will go to Sherry's for dancing.

Miss Penelope Sears is ill with a slight attack of the grip, and the luncheon Miss Rebecca Caldwell planned for her yesterday has been postponed until some time in February.

Miss Margaret Homans will give a theatre party and supper to-morrow night for Miss Lucia Edith Phillips.

Mrs. Henry Seligman of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street has invitations out for a luncheon on Jan. 15, followed by music, and a dinner on Jan. 30, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Frank E. Hagermeyer will entertain for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Scott, to-night with a dinner and party to the play.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will entertain at dinner this evening at her residence.

Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck of 111 East Thirty-fourth Street sailed yesterday on the Franconia en route for Egypt, to be absent till May.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley Hubbell also sailed on the Franconia for Egypt and will not return until Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millett of 563 Park Avenue have gone to Lake George for a few days to enjoy the Winter's sports.

A concert for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital will take place this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Eames and Emilio de Gogorza will sing and Miss Auriol Jones will play.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received from Mrs. A. [illegible] 61 Bay Drive, 46 of New York's 100 [illegible]

BOSTON ORCHESTRA PLAYS.

A Programme of Symphonies by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

Some may have thought that Dr. Muck drove his principle of "unity of style" rather hard in making the programme of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's third evening concert, which was given last evening in Carnegie Hall. The programme consisted of three symphonies: Haydn's in D major, Mozart's in E flat, and Beethoven's first in C. They are all symphonies of the eighteenth century.

While Haydn's and Mozart's are works of their maturest periods, works that definitely declare their ultimate views and ideals as to symphonic composition, Beethoven's was composed while he was still under the influence of these older men, and had not yet disclosed his own individual style or moved on to the ideals that he established for the dawning of a new era in the new century.

The juxtaposition of three such symphonies cannot be considered a fortunate idea in the art of programme-making. If people went to symphony concerts for the study of musical history, which they do not, there was an opportunity for those who wished to do so to determine for themselves what the historians and historical critics have debated. Is the first symphony "Beethovenish" in originality? Is it an imitation of Mozart? How far are Haydn and Mozart echoed in its themes, its general plan of development? Is it, as Columbani says, in Mr. Hale's quotation, a résumé of the past, or an original production of his genius? There seems hardly room for much debate, however plainly the claw of the lion may occasionally be visible in passages that neither Haydn nor Mozart would have written. Whether or not many of Dr. Muck's listeners concerned themselves with these questions last evening, most of them probably felt a sense of monotony in listening to works of so nearly the same style, one after another, without relief. They could enjoy a performance so vigorous and vital, so rhythmically incisive, so beautifully proportioned, so finished in detail, so finely euphonious as the orchestra gave under his direction.

But they doubtless wished that Dr. Muck was a little less relentless in the exemplification of his principles; or that his principles took a little more account of an aesthetic hunger for contrast and differentiation.

They may have rejoiced in the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart and in Beethoven's first. Not one of them has been seriously touched by the tooth of time, or is invalidated by the perspective of the twentieth century. But they do not belong all together on one programme.

MISS HARRISON'S RECITAL.

The Young English Violin 'Cellist Plays in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Beatrice Harrison, the young English violoncellist who played a month ago with the Philharmonic Society, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, where her skill and refined art were agreeably shown to a rather small audience. Her tone naturally sounded fuller and more satisfying in the smaller hall than it did in her playing of d'Albert's concerto.

In other respects her excellent qualifications were shown in fuller detail than they were before. She has an unusually finished technique of the left hand that rarely fails her in the matter of intonation, and exhibited much skill in the correct and expert delivery of such flowery and bravura passages as entered into the substance of the music she played; but she had the good sense to avoid much of this sort of thing, which, upon the violoncello, is more than elsewhere a weariness to the flesh. Miss Harrison has also a firm and vigorous manner of bowing and an elastic wrist, and her delivery of cantilena had often much beauty.

Her taste and musical feeling were well employed in two movements of a sonata by Boccherini; and in large measure in four out of the seven movements of Bach's solo suite for violoncello. Chiefly to be noted in Corrihan $5,000 for a sixteenth century Asia Minor mosque carpet, Rhodian weave and a unique Hispano-Moresque sixteenth century carpet, the weave of that century, without pile, salmon red ground, with Chalfin for $2,500.

Philip Hiss gave $1,300 for a Persian carpet, Khorassan triklinium, eighteen century, 20.8 by 10.2 feet; J. G. Rogers paid $1,150 for an antique Caucasian rug of the Derbend weave, and $1,475 for a large antique Chinese rug, eighteenth century, and ivory white ground, and the same buyer paid $1,900 for a sixteenth century Ispahan weave Persian rug with the typical old rose ground. Mrs. James Speyer gave $1,750 for two eighteenth century Persian carpets, Herat weave; Bernet, agent, gave $1,000 each for two antique Persian carpets, Lavehr-Kerman weave, and $1,675 for a Seneh Kurdistan rug. Seaman, agent, paid $1,350 for a large antique Chinese rug, pale amber background, and $1,200 for another with an imperial yellow body. A remarkable Chinese rug of the seventeenth century went to Ushikubo for $1,250.

The sale will be concluded to-day. Fine specimens of Persian and Saraceni pottery will be sold, antique vestments, specimens of rare cloth of gold brocade, Persian lacquers, and jewelry with the latter a ring formerly in the possession of the Khedive Ismail of Egypt, a large ruby with an emerald, a sapphire, and small diamonds.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle are the guests of John G. Walker and Miss Annie R. Walker in Richmond, Va., and will return to New York on Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arrived from Newport, and will be at the Hotel Vanderbilt until they sail for England on Jan. 20.

Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, will attend the British ball which is to be given to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the British Empire. The Russian American Jones, and Lady Spring-Rice is to be accompanied by Viscount Campden and several attachés of the British Embassy at Washington, D. C. Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, President of the order, is to act as hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wellman Moore of 121 Madison Avenue are to give their second musicale, to be followed by a supper and dancing, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harry Motley and Miss Kathryn Motley are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit, also Mr. and Mrs. Darwin P. Kingsley.

The Minister from Bolivia to the United States, Señor Ignacio Calderon, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday from Washington, D. C., for a visit.

Mrs. Mackay, who sailed in December, is in her apartment on the Avenue Elisée-Reclus, Paris, for the Winter.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman entertained at 24 East Eighty-first Street last night with a dinner of twenty-four covers. She will give another next week.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave an informal luncheon for ten guests yesterday at 25 East Seventy-eighth Street. On Feb. 2 Mrs. Fish will give a large dinner for the Motor Car Touring Society, of which Albert E. Gallatin is President, and afterward all will go to Sherry's for dancing.

Miss Penelope Sears is ill with a slight attack of the grip, and the luncheon Miss Rebecca Caldwell planned for her yesterday has been postponed until some time in February.

Miss Margaret Homans will give a theatre party and supper to-morrow night for Miss Lucia Edith Phillips.

Mrs. Henry Seligman of 30 West Fifty-sixth Street has invitations out for a luncheon on Jan. 15, followed by music, and a dinner on Jan. 30, followed by a dance.

Mrs. Frank E. Hagermeyer will entertain for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Scott, to-night with a dinner and party to the play.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will entertain at dinner this evening at her residence.

Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck of 111 East Thirty-fourth Street sailed yesterday on the Franconia en route for Egypt, to be absent till May.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley Hubbell also sailed on the Franconia for Egypt and will not return until Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Millett of 563 Park Avenue have gone to Lake George for a few days to enjoy the Winter's sports.

A concert for the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital will take place this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Eames and Emilio de Gogorza will sing and Miss Auriol Jones will play.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received from Mrs. A. [illegible] 61 Bay Drive, 46 of New York's 100 [illegible]

Plays on Century Roof for Fund.

"Quicksands," a play by Alicia Ramsey and Rudolph de Cordova, which treats of crime and the responsibility of the criminal, will be produced by Rienzi de Cordova for the benefit of the fund to further the prevention of tuberculosis in the theatre on the roof of Century Opera House to-morrow night.

Plays by Henry Arthur Jones, Alfred Sutro and William de Mille will also be presented the same evening. Mr. de Mille has conducted the rehearsals of each of the plays. Among the players will be Jessie de Mercado, Anna George, Vera de Cordova Sanville, Gladys Barnuch, Edward Goodman, J. W. Bondy, Morton Friedenrich, Harold H. Herts, and Bertram Brownold.

Mrs. F. P. Furnald Entertains.

Mrs. Francis P. Furnald gave a dance and supper party at her home, 34 West Seventy-second Street, last night to the Furnald Hall Committee, which received at the dedication reception of the new dormitory at Columbia University. Mrs. Furnald's entertainment was a token of appreciation of her welcome at Columbia, which is indebted to her and her late husband for the gift to the university of Furnald Hall.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Forbes-Robertson's special matinee of "Hamlet" for actors will take place this afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House.

The management of the Winter Garden announces that the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock at the opening performance of "The Whirl of the World" to-morrow night, and that late comers will not be seated until after the first act.

William A. Brady and George Broadhurst's production of Walter Hackett's comedy, "Don't Weaken," at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, has been postponed until Wednesday evening of next week.

Because of the illness of Florence Reed, leading woman in "The Yellow Ticket," A. H. Woods was forced to announce yesterday the postponement of the play, which was to have opened at the Eltinge Theatre to-night. The date of opening will be announced later.

The Shuberts have reorganized the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. The company, with De Wolf Hopper as the star, will reopen in one of the large Canadian cities on Monday, Jan. 26, and will go on a long tour. The organization will play the customary late Spring engagement at the Casino Theatre. The company includes Arthur Aldridge, Arthur Cunningham, Herbert Waterous, John C. Thomas, Alice Brady, Gladys Caldwell, Sara Edwards, Florence Lee, Gertrude Self, and Marie Mordaunt.

F. Z. Keith will give one of the biggest theatrical parties of the Winter at his new Paradis de Dance, atop of the Alhambra Theatre, next Sunday night. The members of the company playing Keith and Portman circuit will be the guests of honor.

'KOENIGSKINDER' AT METROPOLITAN

Miss Farrar Again Appears in Her Appealing Impersonation of the Goose Girl.

CARL JOERN AS THE PRINCE

Ruysdael as Woodcutter and Leonhardt as Innkeeper in a Performance a Trifle Under the Standard.

Humperdinck's "Königskinder" was performed for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with the cast that has usually been identified with the presentation of the work except for a few alterations. With last night's performance the work enters upon its fourth season in the répertoire of the Metropolitan company, and with it also, may be said to have ended all doubt that it is one of the very few of the newer operas that are possessed of enough vitality to guarantee them a permanent place; it is not one of the works that are carried through a season or two and then vanish.

The factors in the strong appeal of "Königskinder" are the poetical charm of the music, the genuine inventiveness that it displays, the never-ceasing euphony of the score. In all these things the composer has shown traits that are individual and recognizable as his own, even if, as is to be expected from their association, there is some use of the musical idiom of Wagner.

This opera, as is the case with the same composer's "Hänsel und Gretel," has a particular power to inspire affection for itself, so closely is it related to and so admirably does it express the appealing world with which it deals; the world of the fairy tale of simplicity, ingenuousness, fantasy youth.

The Goose Girl is one of Miss Farrar's most appealing impersonations. Her beauty and grace of person combine with her simple charm of expression to make a picture as pleasing to the eye as her singing is to the ear. Her best achievement in the part was not quite realized last night, for there were times when her clear beauty of tone was a little obscured by an interference that was doubtless the result of her recent illness.

It may be said of the whole performance that it was a trifle under the standard that has been set for this work, lacking a shade of the freshness and joyous abandon and positive quality that belong to it. Mr. Jörn's singing was not of a lightness and spontaneity to express to the best effect the character of the stripling Prince. The newcomers to the cast were Basil Ruysdael as the Woodcutter, Robert Leonhardt as the Innkeeper, and Else Foerster as the Child.

Mr. Ruysdael made a very good impression, and Mr. Leonhardt only as much less as the smaller opportunities of his part allowed him. Mr. Goritz's excellent Spielmann is well known, as is Albert Reiss's the Broom-maker. Lila Robeson made an excellent Witch.

The orchestra under Mr. Hertz gave beautiful expression to the constant flow of gracious melody the composer has made so all-important a factor in the score.

POLICE CAPT. PRICE DEAD.

Old Detective Worked on Many Famous Crimes.

Police Captain Samuel E. Price died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis. Capt. Price had long been in charge of the Detective Bureau in the Bronx, and he was not only one of the best-known detectives in the city, but one of the last of the old school that received their education under the late Inspector Byrnes. He was a brother of the late Police Capt. J. K. Price.

Capt. Price was born in this city on July 5, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and was appointed a patrolman on March 26, 1880. It was while working in the Tenderloin that he attracted the attention of the then Inspector Alexander Williams, and he detailed Price to detective work. He met with success, and finally came under the eye of Inspector Byrnes, who transferred the young detective to Police Headquarters and made him a Detective Sergeant.

Then began Price's association with the late Inspector McCafferty, who was then at the beginning of his police career. The pair became known for their detective work. Some of the cases upon which they worked were the Guldensuppe, Dolly Reynolds, and Patrick cases.

Commissioner Bingham seven years ago reorganized the Detective Bureau, and Capt. Price was sent to take charge of the Bronx office. His good work was continued there. Among the later cases that he cleared up was the murder of little Julia Connors, who was slain by Nathan Swarts, who afterward committed suicide.

PROF. WINSLOW UPTON DIES.

Head of Brown University Astronomical Department and Dean.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8.—Prof. Winslow Upton, head of the Brown University Astronomical Department and Dean of the University, also Director of the Ladd Observatory here, died suddenly to-night, at the age of 61 years.

Prof. Upton was born in Salem, Mass. He received degrees from Brown University and the University of Cincinnati. He became an assistant at the Harvard Observatory in 1877; Assistant Engineer of the United States Lake Survey in 1878; Computer of the United States Naval Observatory in 1880; Computer and Assistant Professor of the United States Signal Service in 1881, and Professor at Brown University in 1883. He became Dean of the University in 1904.

Dr. Upton led many eclipse expeditions, and was the author of several astronomical text books. In

GIANTS WIN IN MELBOURNE---BASEBALL IN STATES---AUTOMOBILES---BOXING---HOCKEY

GIANTS VISIT ZOO AND RACECOURSE

Automobiles Whirl Tourists Around Melbourne on Last Day of Visit.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1914, by John J. McGraw.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 8.—Our visit to Melbourne, which has been pleasant and full of entertainment as any we have made on the long tour, came to a close this evening after another busy day. We go from here to Adelaide, where we make a short visit before boarding the steamship Orontes for the long sail of thirteen days to Colombo, Ceylon, making only a short stop at Freemantle.

An automobile party, made up of practically all the tourists, went to the big Zoo this morning, and after gazing on the animals for some time we were all taken to the famous Flemington race course. This is one of the finest race tracks in the world, and is so situated at the foot of hills that a crowd of more than 100,000 can be accommodated. On our return we were guests at an informal reception at our hotel and later at a luncheon on the hotel grounds.

The usual double header was played, and again the native ball players were considerably outclassed by the major leaguers. The White Sox figured in the opening game against the Victorias and won by the score of 15 to 3. In the regular game between the Giants and White Sox, our boys won by the score of 4 to 3. Mike Donlin is hobbling around on crutches and his chances of getting into any of the remaining games are rather slim.

A rousing send-off is being planned for us when we leave to-night for Adelaide. The railroad station will be the scene of the noise-making, as we make the trip by rail. The visit in this city alone has been enough to make the trip worth while.

McGRAW GIVES LECTURE.

Giants' Manager Delivers Baseball Address to Australian Schoolboys.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York Giants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADELAIDE, Friday, Jan. 9.—Before leaving Melbourne last evening I gave an address to the boys in the State School here, the affair being arranged only a few hours before leaving. Much of the talk related to baseball, and I coached them on several points of the game. They have taken to the sport very strongly, and there was a "full house" present to hear the remarks.

The city officials and the populace turned out in great numbers to give us a send-off, and the reception was as great as we have received at any city which we have visited. We were all sorry to leave Melbourne, and they seemed to feel the same way about it, judging by the demonstration in our honor.

Owing to the lack of time before our arrival here and the departure of the Orontes for Ceylon, via Freemantle, it was necessary to call off the game which we had planned to play here. A committee of citizens met us at the station here and the news that we would hurry on board ship caused much disappointment. We are to sail from here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

All the tourists are in excellent health.

BANQUET FOR TOURISTS.

Chicagoans to Join New Yorkers in Welcoming Baseball Teams.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants yesterday announced that tentative plans were being drawn up for an elaborate homecoming reception for the world-touring Giants and White Sox when they reach New York on March 6 at the close of the trip around the world. Secretary Foster has been in communication with the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, which is to join with New Yorkers in making the reception a memorable one. According to present plans 200 Chicagoans are to make the trip to this city in two special trains. The committee from the two cities will work in unison, and they hope to make the welcome home far excel the ovations which the tourists are receiving at various foreign cities.

As all the players will have to leave for their respective training camps a day or two after arriving here the various features of the reception will be crowded into a short time. The big event of the reception will be a banquet at one of New York's largest hotels, at which 700 or 800 persons will probably attend. The tourists and the Chicago delegation will make up about half of that number. Since the announcement was first made that a reception would be tendered the tourists, there have been numerous calls at the local office for particulars, and a great manifest desire to go down the bay and accompany the tourists into port.

The Presidents of the two major leagues as well as all the club Presidents of the two organizations will be here to welcome the globe trotters and congratulate Messrs. McGraw and Comiskey on the success of the trip. During the recent big baseball meeting at Cincinnati the world's tour came up for considerable discussion in an informal way, and all the club owners have become far more enthusiastic over its worth to baseball than they were before the players sailed.

WON'T JUMP FOR $40,000.

Walter Johnson Refuses Big Offer of Tinker of Federal League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Walter Johnson, the famous Washington pitcher, has refused an offer of a salary of $30,000 for three years and a bonus of $10,000 made by Joe Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federal League team. Tinker announced to-day Johnson said he "was sorry," but had already signed with Washington, and would not jump his contract.

A similar offer was made Joe Wood, the Boston American league pitcher, but he has declined because he had already signed with his team.

"Hippo" Cole, who gained fame as a pitcher of the Cubs' pitching staff in 1908, and who was drafted by the New York Nationals, but was sent back to the Cubs, it was claimed, [illegible]

CLUB OWNERS AND PLAYERS

Formers' Position Misunderstood by Latter, Says Mr. Hempstead.

President Harry N. Hempstead of the New York Giants returned home yesterday from the recent conference at Cincinnati, where the players' demands were placed before the National Commission. According to Mr. Hempstead the various club owners, without exception, left highly pleased over the result of the deliberations.

"The granting of practically all the requests of the players will put an end to a great misunderstanding that has existed about the feelings and relations of club owners toward the players," said Mr. Hempstead yesterday. "The same results could have been achieved just as peacefully at any previous time, but the impression has been that the club owner was inclined to disregard the desires and rights of the players. The requests which did not go through will be just as beneficial to the players as those which were agreed to, as the player was really getting the better treatment under the old conditions.

"When the players asked that the old contract be binding in cases of transfers, they seemed to overlook the fact that the major leagues place 90 per cent. of the players, who have outlived their usefulness in majors, in good paying positions—much better, in fact, than these players might be able to obtain if they had the record of being unconditionally released. A player cannot get out of the majors if he is worth the amount of his contract, as some other club would claim him. When the time comes that he must go, his club places him in as high classification as possible, and he must expect a slice in salary. Otherwise he would not be taken by a minor league club.

"The request that waivers would be made public was refused because it was feared that publicity would not help the player any; in fact, it would make him lose interest in his work. The players' committee could show no real reason why such publicity would help, and it quickly withdrew the request after the question had been considered thoroughly.

"The Federal League was discussed only in an informal way," Mr. Hempstead continued. "The club owners do not yet regard the movement serious enough to call for concerted action. If it is established, it cannot show more than minor league strength with a major leaguer here and there. The National League has not even taken up the question of acting as an organization against players who may jump from our league to the Federals. The Tinker case is for the Brooklyn Club to fight, and the Knabe case for the Phillies. The same goes for other players who may jump. In Indianapolis, my former home, I know there is no great sentiment in favor of the Federal League, although that city had the pennant winner last year."

BALL PLAYERS PLEASED.

Concessions by Magnates Considered Great Victory for Them.

The committee which represented the Baseball Players' Fraternity before the National Commission in Cincinnati this week issued a statement last night expressing satisfaction at the granting of so large a proportion of their demands and pleasure at the attitude of baseball's highest tribunal toward the players. Regret was implied that the fraternity did not meet with more success for the minor league members before the representatives of the lower class organizations. The statement reads:

"We believe that in the Cincinnati conference on Jan. 7 the ball players won a victory which a year ago could not have been dreamed of. Twelve of our requests were granted, three modified and two withdrawn. Eight or ten of them were opposed very vigorously, but with the utmost frankness and good feeling.

"We met far more opposition from the minor league representatives than from the National Commission, and we therefore, are able to do as much for our minor league members as we had hoped. But even as it is, they will be materially helped. These representatives left with full concern in their belief that an undue hardship would be placed upon them unless some requests were modified, and, as we had no disposition to bring this about, we waived the points.

The treatment accorded us, except in the offensive attitude of one of the conferees, was all that we could have asked. We were met in a fair, cordial, and dignified manner which, in view of the strained relations previously existing, was gratifying in the extreme.

The statement was signed by John P. Henry, Edward M. Reulbach, Jacob E. Daubert, John B. Miller, Ray W. Collins, and David L. Fultz.

Changes in New England Circuit.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The New England League circuit for next year was shaken up at a meeting of the league here to-day. Southeastern Massachusetts has been entirely abandoned and the circuit as a whole moved to the North. This was the effect of changing the location of three franchises. The franchise formerly held in Brockton was ordered transferred to Lewiston, Me. The New Bedford Club will be moved to Fitchburg, and the team which represented Fall River last year will return to Haverhill, where it played two seasons ago. The new circuit comprises Worcester, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lynn, Portland, Haverhill, Lewiston, and Lowell. The season will open April 26 and close Sept 12, allowing 126 games. The league voted to give $100 toward a fund being raised as a benefit to Charley Ganzel, former catcher of the Boston Nationals.

Cornell Champion Five to Play.

What promises to be one of the best basketball games of the season is scheduled for to-night when the Cornell five, last year's Intercollegiate League champions, faces Columbia, which held the title for the preceding four years, on Columbia's floor in the first game of the Intercollegiate series. Cornell is bringing down a strong team, headed by Halstead, captain and star of last year's championship team and All-American guard, who has again been chosen to lead the Red and White goal tossers, while Columbia's team, with Capt. Meenan back in the game, will present its strongest line-up.

"Dots" Miller to Stick to St. Louis.

John "Dots" Miller reached his home, in Kearny, N. J., from Cincinnati yesterday. He said that he had not been approached by any representative of the Federal League while in the West, but that he had met a representative of the St. Louis Club, to which he had been traded by the Pittsburgh Club. Terms had been given him, and they were satisfactory. He expected to sign his contract with St. Louis as soon as new forms can be printed. He will then leave for St. Augustine, where the St. Louis team is to train.

Would Jump if Traded to St. Louis.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 8.—George Tyler, left-handed pitcher of the Boston Nationals, said to-day that he had received three offers from the Federal League. Tyler said he would not leave the Boston Nationals, but would accept the "fat flattering offer of the Federals" if he were traded to St. Louis.

BASEBALL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Contracts of sixteen players on the New York Giants reserve list are now in the safe of the club, according to Secretary John B. Foster. The full list will be announced this week. It includes some of the young players and some veterans who were signed last year for more than one year. No signed contracts reached the New York office yesterday, but two are on the way.

The contract of Charles Rose, a left-hand pitcher from the Houston Club of the Texas League, arrived at the New York American League Club office yesterday. Rose took part in thirty-nine games last season. His record is 20 won and 17 lost.

Bob Kelly, an infielder, who has played with various semi-professional teams in the Bronx, was signed yesterday by the Yankees, and later released to the Lowell Club of the New England League for further experience.

Bill McKechnie, who was with the Yankees the greater part of last season, has jumped the St. Paul team to sign with the Federal League. He will play third base for Indianapolis.

Otto Knabe received a bonus of $7,000 in cash for signing with the Federal League, and his three-year contract calls for a similar amount for the first year and $4,000 for each of the next two seasons, a total of $26,000. Before signing Knabe went to President Baker of the Phillies for advice, and was told to make sure of the money before signing a contract. Otto followed the advice and drew down $7,000. He is not so sure of the remainder.

Manager Dinneen of the Baltimore International League Club has received the signed contract of Infielder Derrick for the next season.

The Boston National League Club has purchased Pitcher Beck from the Nashville Club.

Tufts Defeats Amherst at Hockey.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Tufts defeated Amherst at hockey to-night. The score was 11 to 1.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AT AUTO SHOW

Electric Vehicles Among Those That Appeal to Women and Physicians.

Professional men were prominent at the National Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the attendance was the largest since the show opened on last Saturday afternoon.

Never before has there been at any one time so great a variety of motor vehicles shown as are housed in this, the fourteenth, annual exhibition. There is literally a car for every one. Not only are the extremes of size and price represented, but there is an unusually full gradation between these extremes. Motor cycles of single, double, and four cylinder type; motor cycles with convenient side car attachments, cycle cars, small cars at less than $500, small cars and medium-sized cars between $500 and $1,000, and then every conceivable variety of motor car, ranging in price all the way up to $7,800; all these are on view to allure the motorist. There is even a seven-passenger car for less than $1,000.

For those who prefer electricity as a motive power, there is a large range of models to select from this year. Most of the electric machines are grouped on the second floor, and they make an impressive showing, in which the completeness of the fittings and the beauty of the interior finish play a prominent part. The electric vehicle industry was never in a more flourishing condition, and this is reflected by the gathering of cars of the type this week.

Among those who visited the show yesterday were Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Col. William Jay, Dr. Austin Flint, President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Dr. Carlin Philips, Prof. William A. Gies, Mr. and Mrs. William Collier, Judge and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Julia Edey, Miss Katherine Oakum, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pruyn, Mrs. James Kidder, Miss Natalie Browning, Miss Dorothy Hollister, Lord Innes-Ker, Howard Plummer, J. Montgomery Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, Legendre, Miss Helen Porter, Miss Eva Johnson, William Armstrong, and Devereux Milburn.

To-day will be "Military Day," the army and navy officers from Governors Island and the navy yard having been invited.

It has been said that the exhibit of electric vehicles reflected the healthy condition of the electric car industry. The same thing is undoubtedly true of the gasoline cars. A spirit of optimism prevails at the show, a sort of restrained optimism more impressive than that of a more effervescent kind. They were talking of this at the Maxwell booth yesterday and quoting the words of Walter E. Flanders, President of that company. Mr. Flanders said of the outlook recently:

"When it is snowing one wonders if there ever will be another Summer. And each Fall, when the inevitable slack comes, we get nervous and wonder if the coming Spring will bring as big business as last Spring did. And always it has been bigger. Be it remembered there has been a real shortage of all more desirable makes-those in which the buyer found the most stability and the best value, even when the cars that did not possess those properties went a begging. I believe there is glory enough to go around. We all seem to deserve it. The sun is just below the horizon. Dawn is breaking for the 1914 season, and in a few days you will have forgotten you ever asked the question, 'Will we ever overproduce?'—events, orders will have given it the usual answer."

Among those who crowd daily about the Saxon booth at the Palace are a number of automobile engineers, and these say that the whole theory of construction are not the least impressed of those who examine it that a two-passenger of such completeness could have been produced to sell at $395.

A newcomer in the Knight-motored field this year is the Lyons-Knight, which is on view at the Lyons-Atlas booth at the show. In this car the throttle and oiling system are connected so that more oil is supplied as more power is needed.

Another newcomer is the Chandler light six. The engine is fitted with silent chains instead of gears to drive the subsidiary mechanism. A stream-line body and deep cowl are among the other features.

At the Palmer-Singer stand is shown the new model, announced as for 1915 which has the Magic motor, a type fitted with crescent-shaped sliding valves, a distinct departure from conventional design.

The speedster model, known as the Bobcat, is attracting most attention, perhaps, at the Marion booth. This is a six-cylinder model, hung extremely low and rated at sixty horse power. All the models of this make have left drive this year, and the four-cylinder models have been continued.

Some strong supporters of the four-cylinder motor are to be found at the Velie booth, among them, C. E. Gittner, director of sales. He said yesterday that his company's experience had been that its manufacturing ratio of six fours to each six had been proportionate to the demand.

Another advocate of the light four is Harry S. Houpt, head of the local Lozier branch. Although he is showing both types and fours at his booth, he is talking most about the four, principally from the view point of its comparative economy of up-keep. The Loziers this year have cloth turning gears.

At the Marmon booth they show both types of motor also, but the new addition to the line for the year is a medium-sized six which has cylinders of 4¼ inch bore by 5¼ inch stroke. The body is of the convex curve type with doors that open forward on concealed hinges—a popular detail of the season by the way.

At the Locomobile booth yesterday, James T. Roche, sales manager of that company, told of the conclusion it had arrived at that the automobile owner spent more of his time in his closed car than out of it on the highboard, and that in fact, it was used almost as much as a home. For this reason, he said, the company had endeavored to remove all distinctive features from the exterior of its closed car which might advertise the individual make at the owner's expense.

One of the interesting devices to be seen in the accessory division of the show is the Hoffecker-Evans car lock. It is a device which operates in connection with the speedometer. By setting a little dial at the desired speed and then locking it with a Yale key the car is automatically prevented from exceeding that speed. This is brought about by a break in the ignition when the set speed is reached. The device is intended to put the speed of his car in the control of the owner even when he is not at the wheel, or even in the car at all.

The Society of Automobile Engineers was entertained last night at dinner at the Plaza.

To Test Sunday Baseball Case.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 8.—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors will be called upon to decide whether or not playing baseball in this State on Sundays is against the law. Harvey Russell, catcher of the Bridgeport club of the Eastern Association, was to-day fined $20 without costs for participating in a ball game here on June 8 by Judge Walsh of the Common Pleas Court, and counsel immediately filed notice of appeal to the highest tribunal in the State. Russell and other members of the local club were fined $20 each on the complaint of the Federal Union, which alleged baseball playing on Sunday to be a violation of the Sabbath laws. Twenty-seven persons have been fined.

LEONARD'S BILLIARDS HIGH.

Establishes Record Average of 9 21-31 in Class B Tourney.

Walter Leonard established a new average record for Class B billiardists last night, in winning a game at Maurice Daly's Academy in the Class B tournament when he completed his game of 800 points in thirty-one innings for an average of 9 21-31. He was victorious over Fred Lowenthal 800 to 199, and was credited with his third successive victory.

The game was by far the best exhibition of balkline billiards seen in the tourney, and the work of Leonard was watched closely by the followers of the game, who applauded his good work. He accomplished his task with a capital exhibition of the game with clever and careful nursing responsible for his victory. Lowenthal played a good stroke, but Leonard never gave him a chance to become a real contender, winning by a margin of 101 points, and at one time was close to two centuries in the lead. In thirteen innings Leonard showed tallies of two figures, his best effort being a 94, which he backed up with strings of 28 and 28.

He hung up his first string of 100 buttons in fifteen innings, and thereafter showed improvement, taking his 300 count in the twenty-fifth period, when his string showed a score of 288. In the last six innings he ran out his score, making the necessary 100 buttons from clever nursing positions.

In the afternoon game G. P. B. Clarke, a former title holder, won his first victory by defeating W. Gershal 800 to 294 in a game which furnished with good billiards. The victory hinged on the last inning, when both men were on even terms with scores of 294. Gershal had first chance to take the honors, but went to the table only to miss on a side rail shot. Clarke came up and ran the necessary six, the game requiring fifty innings.

Mr. Daly announced that he had completed arrangements for a special three-cornered handicap match between Frederick Poggenberg, amateur champion of the world, and the three winners of the Class B tourney. Poggenberg has agreed to play 1,000 points to 800 against the three others. The match will require three nights, in which the champion will have to run 833 buttons against 200 for his opponent. The contest will be played immediately following the present tourney. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

G. P. B. Clarke—5 [illegible] Total—800. High runs—36 32 28. Average—9.

W. Gershal—4 2 0 6 18 4 21 2 7 18 9 49 19 12 4 0 3 2 0 2 0 9 4 0 1 1 7 0 10 0 2 18 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 [illegible] Total—294. High runs—49 28 21. Average—6 44-50.

EVENING GAME.

W. Leonard—0 3 0 1 28 4 0 11 8 18 4 3 0 18 21 6 6 22 2 25 13 1 0 0 30 0 25 0 22 11 13. Total—800. High runs—36 28 25. Average—9 21-31.

F. Lowenthal—1 15 0 5 8 0 2 4 21 8 3 2 14 1 8 0 11 28 0 1 0 0 2 2 15 11 16 0 6 18. Total—199. High runs—26 16 15. Average—6 11-31.

SLATER IN CUP DIVISION.

Only Metropolitan Golfer in First Flight of Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 8.—Harold Slater of Fox Hills is the only metropolitan survivor in the President's division of the eleventh annual midwinter golf tournament as a result of to-day's play. He advanced on a 5 and 3 win from W. V. Booth, Jr., on Onwentsia, and will play Maurice Risley of the Atlantic City County Club to-morrow. If Slater wins he will play either George C. Dutton of Belmont, who defeated Dr. C. H. Gardener of the Rhode Island County Club, or C. L. Becker of Woodland, who won from Stuyvesant Leroy of Newport. In the consolation W. E. Truesdell of Fox Hills plays Henry V. Seggerman of Englewood, and Robert Hunter of Westburn tackles W. H. Faust of the Buffalo County Club.

In the second division C. B. Hudson of North Fork won a twenty-hole match, and he will play W. J. MacDonald of Calumet, who likewise was carried two extra holes. The upper half of the bracket lies between H. Crocker of Brookline and Dr. Wardwell of Megunticook. In the consolation G. W. Johnson of Hackensack played an extra hole and advances to oppose G. W. Statzell of Landsdowne. F. S. Fusey of Wykagyl will play T. B. Boyd of Bellerive.

C. W. Harmon of Wykagyl plays G. W. Bernard of Niagara in the third division, and J. W. Souther of Dyker Meadow plays R. C. Shannon, 2d, of Oakhill. Vaughet of the Richmond Country Club, and M. Morris of Inwood remain in the consolation.

Fourth division survivors from the metropolitan district include G. T. Dunlap of Forest Hills, H. E. O'Brien of Midstone, J. D. Gallagher of Glenridge, A. R. Gawler of Dunwoodie, W. A. Sandford of Montclair, and F. A. Hodgman of Scarsdale.

NATIONAL GOLF AT EKWANOK

Britons Not Likely to Come If Western Course is Chosen for Amateur.

In view of the fact that there is likely to be a strong British representation in the next National amateur golf championship, it is hardly likely that the delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night will vote to send the tournament west. This was the opinion expressed yesterday by Robert C. Watson, President of the U. S. G. A.

Only one Eastern club is mentioned in the list of three prepared by the Executive Committee of the parent organization, that being the Ekwanok Country Club, of Manchester, Vt., in the White Mountains. The officials of this club held a special meeting in Philadelphia Wednesday night and as a result President Watson received a telegram yesterday to say that if that of the championship was awarded that way Ekwanok would be pleased to hold it.

Ekwanok has never held a National championship. When Norman Hunter, of Edinburgh, was here last Summer, he reveled on the course, and Henry Leach, the British golfing authority, praised it highly. British golfers have never forgotten the experience in 1912 at Wheaton, where Hunter was overcome with the heat. Thus the links in the cool White Mountains would naturally appeal strongly to a foreign entry. A number of prominent New Yorkers are members there, such as Walter J. Travis, Fred Herreshoff, Hamilton Kerr, Frederick Martin, Archie McIlwaine, George H. Crocker, James L. Taylor, and Edward Clark, 2d.

Preceding the annual U. S. G. A. meeting to-night, there will be a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria for delegates. Covers will be laid for about 75.

Advertising Men Leave for South.

A jolly gathering of golfers boarded the 2:03 train yesterday afternoon at the Pennsylvania Depot, over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad system with a special train, consisting of four compartment cars, a dining car, four sleepers and an observation car, scheduled to arrive at Pinehurst, N. C., Saturday morning. Prominent among those noticed in the party were W. C. Freeman, Joseph H. Appel and wife, Clarence Vernam, Arthur Acheson and wife, Frank Lasher and wife, Frank Gaunt, Richard R. Smith, Jr., Fred Seidler, A. Keith Evans, W. R. Hodgson and wife, B. H. Ridder, W. S. Childs, A. D. Charles, H. C. Holt, C. W. Tazel, Oliver Merrall, Walter Scott, Henry C. Swords, H. H. Truesdell and wife, Jay Hamilton and wife, H. Higgins and wife, Frank Stevens, Frank Howell, A. E. Miller, Frank Seaman, Dr. [illegible] Bedell, Robert C. Wilson, A. C. Allen, Jr., Malcolm and wife, Keith Cochran, Willis Sweet, A. L. Hall, Jr., Harold and wife, Miguel E. Chichester, William Bliss and wife, R. D. Butler, E. C. Kavanaugh, Charles W. Auit, Thomas E. Conklin, D. H. Cook, Fred Mann, Paul Minnick, and W. E. Conklyn. The Pittsburgh and Chicago delegations will board the special at Washington late this evening.

American Athlete Makes Record.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 8.—The American athletic team made a successful showing at the meet at Palmerston, North Island, to-day. [illegible] Forbes won the 100 yards in 10 1-5 seconds, a new Australasian record. [illegible] Frank and F. W. Endres

ST. NICHOLAS WINS HOCKEY AT RINK

Crescents Lose in Match Which Shows Lack of Practice by Players.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club obtained a safe lead in the first half of the game with the Crescent A. C. at St. Nicholas Rink last night, and although the New Mooners were coming strong toward the end they were unable to catch up, and St. Nicks won by a score of 3 to 2. The game was clean and fast at times, and the officials were compelled to inflict only one penalty, an expulsion of two minutes to Shirreff for slashing one of the Crescent players.

Both teams showed need of practice, and during the first period there was a lack of stick work on both teams. The skating was fast and the interference good, but the players seemed unable to follow the puck with much success. The disk was shot over the ice at all angles during the first half because the players were unable to keep it at the end of their sticks.

The team work and passing of the St. Nicholas skaters brought them victory in the first half. Although Kennedy and Fellows-Morgan made several long rushes for the Crescents, they lost the puck before they were able to shoot at the opposing team's net. After nearly five minutes of play the St. Nick team carried the puck to the Crescent net, where "Doc" Mills turned aside a hard shot by Fellows-Morgan. The disk bounded behind the net, Peabody made a pretty pass-out and Fellows-Morgan stopped the rubber and drove it past Mills for the first goal.

The teams then resorted to a haphazard style of play, and there was much chance shooting at each net, but none of the drives was successful. After 13 minutes of play there was a lively scrimmage in front of the Crescent net. In the melée which followed three of the players were jammed against the front of the opening, but Ellis made a quick short drive and shot the rubber between the picket line of skates. In less than a minute after Fellows-Morgan again carried the disk the length of the rink, and made an accurate drive to Mills, who stopped the third goal. This was the end of the St. Nicholas team's aggressive game. The Crescents woke up to the fact that they were being outplayed and their defense stiffened to such an extent that their rivals were unable to score again.

Within half a minute before the close of the first half, Jimmy Shirreff, who had been noticably inconspicuous during the game, broke loose on a speedy trip up the ice and after dodging his way through the whole St. Nicks team, rushed the rubber into the net for the first Crescent score.

There was a big improvement in the Crescents' playing in the second half. Hill, the former Cornell player, who was at cover point, woke up and made several fine changes on the enemy's net. The playing became much faster and the Crescents carried their opponents along at such a fast clip that the St. Nicholas skaters were unable to keep time with it. Hill made a wild race up the rink and Sars Kennedy tried to check him, but the collision had a bad effect on Kennedy and he was laid out for a few minutes, until his breathing became normal again.

The Crescents made a shift in their line-up which improved the strength of the team. Shirreff going to the old position at rover and Cox to centre. Shirreff, after more than eight minutes of play in this period, traveled the rink's length with the rubber, shot it to Cox, who scored the Crescents' second goal. The line-up and summary:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Crescents.
Pierson	Goal	Ellis
Trimble	Point	Kennedy
Hill	Cover point	Ballin
Fellows-Morgan	Rover	Hallock
Ellis	Centre	Shirreff
Peabody	Left wing	Martin
Turrell	Right wing	Cox

Goals—First half: First goal for St. Nicholas by Fellows-Morgan in 4:47; second goal for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 13:28; third goal for St. Nicholas by Ellis in 14:02; fourth goal for Crescents by Shirreff in 19:40. Second half: Fifth goal for Crescents by Cox in 8:16. Penalties—Shirreff, 2 minutes for slashing.

Referee—James A. Rogers, Irish-American A. C. Umpire—Bert White, Hockey Club. Goal umpires—Fred Lewis, Hockey Club, and Earl Williams, Hockey Club. Timers—W. J. Croker and George Stebbins. Time of periods—Twenty minutes.

FOR HOCKEY RULE CHANGE.

League to Make Canadians Eligible After Two Months' Residence.

On account of the numerous controversies which have come up in the Amateur Hockey League during the past few seasons, and especially this season, over the eligibility of Canadian players, it is likely that the rules of the league will be changed in the near future. According to the present code, a player must be a resident six months before he can play with any club. It is now planned to shorten this time requirement to two months.

The present eligibility rule is as follows: "A player must be an actual resident within fifty miles of the place in which his club is located for at least six months to become eligible to appear in any Hockey League championship match, and also must have been a bona fide member of the club he represents for at least thirty days before he is eligible to compete in any championship game, with the exception that a player who during the preceding season represented any recognized school or college in the United States of America need be a resident within fifty miles of the place in which his club is located for only sixty days previous to being eligible to appear in any championship match."

The plan is to put the players of Canadian college on the same standing as American collegians.

JOCKEY CLUB ELECTION.

Old Officers Selected for 1914—Steeplechase and Hunt Meeting.

It was a day of annual meetings yesterday in the offices of the Jockey Club and other racing associations. The Jockey Club re-elected the same officers for 1914. They are August Belmont, Chairman; F. K. Sturgis, Vice Chairman; H. K. Knapp, Secretary and Treasurer. The Stewards elected were August Belmont, Francis R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, Sanford L. Parsons, John Sanford, and F. K. Sturgis. Walter S. Vosburgh was again appointed Handicapper and Algernon Daingerfield Assistant Secretary.

The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, having control of cross-country racing, also held its annual meeting, at which August Belmont, C. K. Harrison, Jr., and A. Henry Higginson, the retiring Stewards, were all re-elected. The Board of Stewards elected is composed of August Belmont, A. Henry Higginson, J. W. Burden, C. K. Harrison, Jr., and Henry J. Morris. The officers chosen for the association are August Belmont, President; Harry S. Page, Vice President, and Henry J. Morris, Secretary and Treasurer.

Jesse Williamson, 2d, was elected to membership in the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Frank J. Bryan was appointed Secretary of the Hunts Committee. George Carroll was appointed Assistant Secretary of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association.

On the application of the Country Club of Brookline, Spring racing dates were awarded June 13, 17 and 20.

New Officers for Waverley B. C.

The Waverley Boat Club is preparing for a busy Winter season, and bowling and handball tournaments will be arranged. The officers elected for 1914 at the annual election follow: President—James [illegible]; Vice President—F. W. Pitcher; Treasurer—E. W. Sadler; Corresponding Secretary—R. W. Kitchen; Financial Secretary—[illegible]; Recording Secretary—A. Hamer; Trustees—[illegible]; Captain—[illegible]; Lieutenant—[illegible]; Delegates to the Metropolitan Association—[illegible]; Delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union—[illegible]; Delegates to the Canadian Association—[illegible]; Delegates to the Canadian Association—[illegible]; Delegates to the Canadian Association

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JULIUS HABER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Haber, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 181 Orchard Street, by these creditors: David W. Blow, $347; Daniel Greenwald, $181, and John Van Praag, $235. Judge Mayer appointed Aaron A. Groenberg receiver, with authority to carry on business ten days. Assets estimated at $1,500.

NATHAN RESSLER.—A petition has been filed against Nathan Ressler, grocer, of 2,045 First Avenue, by these creditors: Isaac Malmovitz, $500; Isidor Haber, $759, and Moscahlades Brothers, $214. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $500.

H. LEWIS MACK, salesman, of 455 Fort Washington Avenue, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $16,690 and no assets. Part of the liabilities are on notes of the firm of Mack & Potter, which he indorsed. They were manufacturers of leather goods. Among the creditors are Ralph Harmon, $6,000; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $4,000, and David Lichtenstein, $5,100.

ARISTOS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Aristos Company, dealer in automobile accessories at 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $126,551 and assets of $34,600. Among the creditors are George H. Cottrell, $22,603; J. H. Hunt, $7,796, and John T. Pratt, $3,078.

HENRY W. RICHARDSON.—Schedules of Henry W. Richardson, who did business as Gwynne & Richardson, dealers in hardware at 569 Hudson Street, show liabilities of $64,440 and assets of $28,670. Of the liabilities $25,688 is for indorsing accommodation paper of John H. Goetschius and others. There are 230 creditors, among whom are the Greenwood Cemetery Company, for $24,700, secured by a mortgage on 569 Hudson Street, and the New York County National Bank, $5,800, secured.

BARNETT MAIDMAN.—Schedules of Barnett Maidman, jeweler of 62 Stanton Street, show liabilities of $17,264 and assets of $6,030.

HARRY MANSON.—Schedules of Harry Manson, manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 48 West Twenty-first Street, show liabilities of $5,893 and assets of $5,967. Esther Manson is a creditor for $2,273.

FRANCESCO BATTAGLIO.—Schedules of Francesco Battaglio, wholesale and retail grocer at 69 Gansevoort Street, show liabilities of $7,935 and assets of $6,648.

SOLOMON SILVERSTEIN.—Schedules of Solomon Silverstein, dealer in dry goods and furnishing goods at 185 Clinton Street, show liabilities of $2,162 and assets of $504.

H. H. HAMILTON & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 15 against Howard H. Hamilton, doing business as H. H. Hamilton & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at Fourth Avenue and 27th Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $85,771.

THE CO-OPERATIVE TRUNK AND BAG CO., dealer in trunks and bags at 31 Beaver Street, has made an assignment to Arthur B. Kelly. Bessie Saron is President and Maxwell L. Saron Secretary. The company was incorporated on Dec. 4, 1906, with capital stock of $1,010. It had a booth in the Equitable Building at the time of the big fire

FUCHS, SALZBERG & RAPAPORT.—William Fuchs, Saul Salzberg, and Sam Rapaport, who compose the firm of Fuchs, Salzberg & Rapaport, have made an assignment to Louis Sutta.

BRUCK & GERNSHEIMER CO.—Schedules in the assignment of Bruck & Gernsheimer Co., manufacturers of women's suits at 19 West Thirty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $15,682, nominal assets of $11,195, and actual assets of $4,843.

THE STAR JOBBING HOUSE, INC.—Schedules in the assignment of the Star Jobbing House, Inc., dress goods, silks, and satins, at 239 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities of $5,126 and assets of $306.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahams, John E.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $268.
Buellesbach, Maria A.—A. Watson, $507.
Brown, Daniel and Israel Eisenstein—J. H. Samuels, $744.
Bonnell, Elsie H.—James McCreery & Co., $559.
Beach, Ralph H.—F. R. Cook, $169.
Bruno, Henrietta J., and Emma A. Mayer et al., $5,760.
Cameron, Mabel—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $168.
Canfield, Francis C.—R. L. Kennedy, $394.
Cobb, Henry I.—Eaton Kelley Co., $1,049.
Cohn, Arthur—F. L. Keating, costs, $109.
Callahan, Michael J.—G. Brooks, $158.
Curby, James, President, and Benjamin King, President—M. Drazon, $1,068.
Davis, Edwin S.—L. Kiel, $300.
Epstein, Beno C.—L. Turoff, $111.
Elias, Joseph—C. Krause, $256.
Ford, Clarence D.—H. P. Frederick, $1,223.
Fleischer, Louis—N. Y. Edison Co., $145.
Fisch, John—United Wine & Trading Co., $161.
Feinberg, Herman, and Isaac Shapiro—S. Rauch, $2,015.
Fullerton, Wm. W.—F. S. Arnold, $215.
Frey, Frank—M. Murphy, $250.
Grant, James S.—E. M. Clancy, $119.
Gordon, Wm. S.—A. G. Gallatin, $775.
Gillman, Abram—N. Y. Edison Co., $111.
Goetz, Kunigunda—City of N. Y., $264.
Grubel, Walburg—G. Nassauer, costs, $110.
Henn, William—City of N. Y., $264.
Humphrys, Geo. J.—Sarad Van B. Meer, $4,066.
Hicks, Anna—Saks & Co., $425.
Jobb, Joseph—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y., $202.
Hirsch, Louis—Debenture Corp. of N. Y., $187.
Hasberg, Nathan—Picker Bros., costs, $136.
Horenburger, Herrman and Emma—C. H. Meyer, $920.
Johnston, Margaret T.—W. J. Allen, $1,270.
Jordan, John L.—E. H. Crardall, $322.
Johnston, Frank K.—Latham, Phelps Co., Inc., $114.
Knowlton, Robert T.—E. W. Knowlton, $9,863.
Klein, Harry—M. Lieberman, $125.
Krauss, Laura D. B.—G. C. Stanberger, $331.
Lucey, William—M. G. Schneider, $126.
Leavitt, Saul, Abraham Tepplebaum, and Gleason Fleishman—J. Davidson et al., $282.
Lowe, Wm. B.—W. S. Hilands, $915.
Levy, Matilda—Browning, King & Co., $325.
Menari, Marie—People, &c., $200.
Mizel, Morris—436 St. Associates, $162.
Muller, Charles, and Frank Barro—M. Lindheim, $216.
Miller, Edwin F.—F. C. Rogers, $646.
Moos, Jacques M.—B. Hoohschild, $14,089.
Maley, Stephen W.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $118.
Meyers, Quincy A.—J. B. Perlman, $189.
Power, James—B. Wiener, $126.
Pettibone, Hawley—W. H. Childs, $2,951.
Pevzner, Joseph—J. Barnard, $179.
Prentice, Hulda A., or Anna H.—N. Y. Trust Co., $139.
Parker, Appleton—Greenpoint National Bank of Brooklyn, $368.
Shapiro, George—B. Lebovitz, $218.
Stewart, Alexander—Indian Flooring Co., $425.
Stember, Anna—D. Jones, $297.
Schreyer, John F.—J. A. Dearing, costs, $188.
Shillman, Annette—S. S. Catts, $396.
Steiner, Clarence—Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., $338.
Taub, Sarah—M. Bernstein, $986.
Tucker, Chas. H.—C. L. Burton, $570.
Teal, Margaret B.—B. Haas et al., $123.
Taylor, Jeffrey D.—L. Waucura, $144.
Volp, Louis—Boynton Furnace Co., $375.
Vail, Roswell—C. B. McCorkle, $161.
Wagner, David—Van Schaick Realty Co., costs, $111.
Weinberg, Nathan—B. Herschorn, $167.
Weinstein, Harry—J. Cregan et al., $176.
Weiss, Nathan—S. Scheuer, $148.
Wild, Henry—S. Valentine Sons, $121.
Zuckerman, Louis—N. Cohen, $171.
Anstin Stone Works—A. Marine, $423.
American Textile Soap Co., Inc.—Nucova Butter Co., $432.
Cornell Steamboat Co.—Phoenix Construction Co., costs, $150.
Same—Same, costs, $108.
Same—Same, costs, $118.
Granite Spring Water Co. & George H. Proctor—Henry A. Kessel Co., $609.
Granite Spring Water Co.—Same, $467.
Horse Aid Society—J. A. Allen, $368.
Joseph F. Scholes Co.—L. B. Leavitt, costs, $231.
Kaplan, Kandra & Co.—Wittcoff & Altman Contracting Co., $196.
Louis J. Kaufman, Inc.—Indian Refining Co. of New York, $360.
Mercantile Printing and Stationery Co., Inc., & Herbert W. Loomis—I. Male, costs, $136.
Pilgrim Spring Water Co.—V. A. Joseph, $5,143.
Read Realty Co.—G. A. Cooper, $19,431.
Ryan-Parker Construction Co.—G. Torcasso, $238.
Selly Iron Works, Inc., & Isaiah Selly—Bronx Iron & Steel Co., $173.
Unexcelled Sales Corporation—G. H. Taylor, $334.
Victoria Waist & Dress Co.—London Guarantee & Accident Co., Ltd., $325.
Wesley Construction Co. & Clarence W. Valentine—J. C. Forbes, $528.
Milk Concentrates Co.—City of New York, $125.
Morgan Tall Esen School of Music—Same, $258.
Munzer Leather Goods Co.—Same, $126.
Monston Realty & Investing Corporation—Same, $232.
Mercantile Securities Co.—Same, $215.
F. M. Music Co.—Same, $146.
Manhattan-Long Island Realty Clerk—City of New York, $282.
Manhattan Mutual Realty Co—Same, $125.
Manhattan Office Building Co—Same, $146.
Merchants' Credit Clearing House Association—Same, $232.

In Bronx County.

Aloha Realty Co—R. Luongo, $180.
Amaducci, Enrico, and Louis Prignane—C. P. Kimmey, $397.
Brumberg, Abraham—A. Bernstein et al., $117.
Hynes, Edward F.—J. and J. W. Stolts, $211.
Hand & Laundry, Inc.—C. Rosenbaum, $457.
Halpern, Abraham, and Rose Halpern—S. Klepner, $133.
Landy, Yetty—S. Hollinger, $64.
Londini, William—P. Moffa, $300.
Renz, Adam, Jr.—A. S. Norton, (as committee,) $4,032.
Renz, Adam—A. S. Norton, (as committee,) $3,193.
Schroeder, Emma—J. DeW. Warner et al., $129.
Sterling Building and Operating Co—J. Young, $730.
Taub, Sarah—M. Bernstein, $983.
Wilf, Max S.—N. Friedenwald, $115.
Weinderf, William—E. Kimmerly, $369.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 7:24|Sun sets, 4:51|Moon sets, 5:17

	High Water.	Low Water.
THE TIDES.	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:10 5:40	11:35 11:55
Governors Island	5:30 5:51	12:10 12:00
Hell Gate	7:20 7:41	2:00 1:40

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 8.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Jan. 1.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 31.
SS Welsh Prince, Shields, Dec. 24.
SS Appalachee, Sunderland, Dec. 19.
SS Almirante, Savanilla, Dec. 28.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 5.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 6.
SS Eskisonia, Jucaro, Dec. 30.
SS Arcadian, Bermuda, Jan. 6.
SS Lackawanna, Manchester, Dec. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Jan. 3
Lorraine	Havre	Jan. 3
Themistocles	Gibraltar	Dec. 24
Hotsund	Hamburg	Dec. 24
Mexico	Havana	Jan. 6
Titian	Victoria	Dec. 28
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 27
Wells City	Swansea	Dec. 24
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Bordeaux	Havre	Dec. 27
Asgot	Dundee	Dec. 25
El Valle	Galveston	Jan. 3
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 6

DUE TO-MORROW.

Belvedere	Palermo	Dec. 27
Laconia	Gibraltar	Dec. 31
Christian X.	Victoria	Dec. 26
Panama	Trinidad	Jan. 3
Matura	Trinidad	Jan. 2
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 7
Alamo	Galveston	Jan. 5

DUE SUNDAY.

Ancona	Naples	Dec. 28
Verona	Palermo	Dec. 31
Panama	Colon	Jan. 5
Maryland	London	Jan. 1
Aurora	Marseilles	Jan. 4
Minser	Shields	Dec. 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fr. Sigismund, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lodewijk Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Florisel, St. John's, N. F.	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Roma, Azores	9:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Verdi, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sieglinde, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Adriatic, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	9:30 A.M.
Oceania, Trieste	———	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, Porto Rico	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	11:30 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 8.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4:45 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Laconia, Trieste to New York, was 550 miles E. at noon; due 16th, forenoon. Cunard Line.
SS Ancona, Naples to New York, was 1,000 miles E. at 4:30 A. M.; due 11th, forenoon. Italian Line.
SS Vituvian, Dublin to New York, was 1,100 miles E. at 8:40 A. M.
SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 1,461 miles E. at 5:25 P. M.; due 12th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Cedric, New York for Liverpool, was 476 miles W. at 3 P. M.; due Queenstown 9th, late. White Star Line.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Philadelphia, New York for Southampton, was 373 miles W. at 4 P. M.; due Plymouth 9th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, 234 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 A. M.
SS Perfection, Sabine to New York, 176 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, 120 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 147 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, 254 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, 200 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, 280 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Nantucket, Stockton to New York, 110 miles N. E. of Cape Cod at 6 P. M.
SS Commewijne, Trinidad to New York, 1,167 miles S. E. at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, 363 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Panama, Cristobal to New York, 876 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, 81 miles S. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan to New York, 128 miles S. at noon.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, 355 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Venezia, at Naples, Jan. 6.
SS Majestic, at Plymouth, Jan. 8.
SS Santa Clara, at Punta Arenas, Jan. 6.
SS Condor, at Auca, Jan. 8.
SS Maldersin, at Auca, Jan. 5.
SS Wimmera, at Bombay, Jan. 5.
SS Dalblair, at Rio Grande, Jan. 8.
SS Heighington, at Hull, Jan. 5.
SS New York, (Dutch,) at Rotterdam, Jan. 7.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Queenstown, Jan. 8.
SS Schonfels, from Malta, Jan. 6.
SS Strathroy, from Barbados, Jan. 6.
SS Formosa, from London, Jan. 8.
SS Allemania, from Port au Prince, Jan. 4.
SS Minnewaska, from London, Jan. 8.
SS Craston Hall, from St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
SS Olidia, from Hamburg, Jan. 6.
SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Passed.

SS Pretoria, New York for Hamburg, passed Lizard.
SS Suriga, New York for Shanghai, passed Gibraltar.
SS Canadian, New York for Liverpool, Jan. 7.
SS Ambria, New York for Shanghai, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Genoa, passed Sagres.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Willhelmina ..... Jan. 9
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan ..... Jan. 10
Hawaii and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Korea ..... Jan. 10

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 9, SS Barcelona.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 15, SS Pannonia.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 13, SS Tetua.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 16, SS Texas.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 14, SS Cleveland.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 6; Hongkong, Dec. 9; Shanghai, Dec. 13, and Yokohama, Dec. 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east at 4 P. M. Jan. 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Jan. 11.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Krozehl, Frank, and Frank Kroutli—People, &c., April 16, 1907, (vacated,) $166.
Schultz, Walter—O. Huttlinger, April 11, 1913, (reversed,) $129.
Horowitz, Beach—N. Lewkowitz, Dec. 5, 1913, $307.
Cipolin, Filomena—A. S. Mayer, May 2, 1912, $134.
Rogers, Nelson W.—Fairbanks, Co., Dec. 26, 1913, $275.
Steffens, John F.—Merchant & Evans Co., Aug. 22, 1913, $202.
Hirth, George W.—Netherland Bank of New York, Dec. 2, 1913, $490.
Mahony, Eugene P.—M. J. Mahony, Dec. 2, 1913, $339.
Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y.—A. H. Truax, Jan. 2, 1914, $711.
McCoy, Frederick M.—E. Smith, July 16, 1912, $101.
Brundage, Percy H.—F. H. Sherman, April 12, 1910, $8,823.

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

BARBAROSSA ..... Bremen direct (one cabin II.) ..... JAN. 10
SCHARNHORST .... Bremen direct (one cabin II.) .... JAN. 17

Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Jan. 20
George Washington . . Jan. 31
BREMEN (Bremen direct) ..... FEB. 10
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Feb. 17
Kronprinzessin Cecilie . Feb. 21

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

To the Mediterranean Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

Berlin . . . Jan. 31
*Prinzess Irene . Feb. 14

*Omits Gibraltar.

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S. S. Bermudian
Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd.
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*NEW YORK..Jan. 8 | OCEANIC .....Jan. 21
*ST. PAUL.....Jan. 16 | *PHILA.....Jan. 30
*American Line Steamer. Pier 62.

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool.
BALTIC .....Jan. 15 | †CYMRIC.....Feb. 5
CEDRIC.....Jan. 29 | MEGANTIC.....Feb. 12
†Cymric carries only ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) and THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

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ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE.
NEW YORK...Jan. 9 | ST. LOUIS....Jan. 23
ST. PAUL.....Jan. 15 | PHILADELPHIA...Jan. 30

Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 38, N. R., 19th St.
Minneapolis, Jan. 10, 9:30 AM | Minnetonka, Jan. 31
Minnewaska, Jan. 24, 9 AM | Minneapolis, Feb. 14

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
LAPLAND.....Jan. 21 | KROONLAND...Feb. 4
VADERLAND..Jan. 28 | FINLAND.....Feb. 11

WINTER CRUISES

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The Riviera via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Minaco
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Canopic Mar. 14 Jan. 31
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New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 79, N. R., ft. 23d St., 7:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 35, N. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 5:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line, Week days, 12p. Pier 35, N. R., ft. Catharine St., 12 P. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
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S. S. CLEVELAND (Orient Indies Cruise) JAN. 15, 12 Noon
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*Will not call at Algiers.

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Triple Screw "LAURENTIC" 14,892 TONS
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Liverpool Service
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD
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LUSITANIA, Jan. 14, 1:00 P.M.
MAURETANIA, Feb. 11, 1:00 A.M.

QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Carmania, Jan. 19, 10 a.m. | Lusitania Feb. 28 1 A. M.
*Campania, Jan. 28, 1 a.m. | *Carmania, Mar. 4, 5 p.m.
*Carmania, Feb. 4, 5 p.m. | Mauretania Mar. 11 1 A. M.
*Caronia, Feb. 18, 1 a.m. | *Calls at Queenstown East and West Bound.
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Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings soon. See Itinerary.
PANNONIA...Jan. 15 | ULTONIA....Feb. 19
CARPATHIA..Feb. 7 | SAXONIA....Feb. 28

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LACONIA.....JAN. 22
CARONIA.....JAN. 31, MAR. 17
*FRANCONIA.....FEB. 24
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of the value of stocks and bonds should be demanded by the investor who would be careful. A balance sheet and income account of a company tell the story of its actual condition.

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Valuable Information Concerning THE INCOME TAX

THE TIMES ANNALIST OF JANUARY 18 will contain a complete list of all New York Stock Exchange Bonds, compiled by the undersigned, in respect to the FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW.

F. J. LISMAN & Co
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular—English Bank Rate Reduced—Commercial Paper Lower.

Some very practical results are beginning to flow from the increase in the available money supply which has been shown since the turn of the year. Money market funds as well as investment funds have increased, and in both fields conditions have improved in favor of the users of money. The bond market has been broadening for some days, and prices have improved enough to indicate reawakened investment interest. On the other hand, the demand for commercial paper has grown sufficiently to carry the commercial discount rate down a full half of 1 per cent. For several days past a good many million dollars of commercial paper have been taken daily by the banks here and elsewhere at rates down to 5 per cent., with some exceptional transactions even below that figure. It is thus becoming easier for merchants to obtain money, and by so much is their ability to do business increased.

We are now witnessing the reflux from the conditions which brought about the money market firmness which prevailed in recent months. Such a change had been anticipated by the stock market, and it is not, therefore, of as much effect as an immediate influence there as in other departments of the security market and in other fields of operation. It must, of course, be recognized that trade recession has contributed to this decline in money rates, but this very decline is one of the things which in due course will serve to impart greater activity to trade. The tendency of the moment is emphasized in a world-wide view of the situation by the reduction made in the Bank of England discount rate yesterday. It was lowered from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. at the end of the first week of the new year, coincidentally with the publication of a statement showing a higher percentage of reserve than has been reported at this date in eighteen years. Open market rates in London have receded much further than the Bank rate, and as low a figure as 3¾ per cent. was quoted from that market yesterday. There is talk of the Bank of France soon following the lead of the Bank of England in reducing its official discount rate, but there is much less of a gap between the Bank rate and the open market rate in Paris than there had been in London.

Some figures very definitely bearing on the trade recession at the close of 1913 were presented yesterday. The American Railway Association bulletin showed an increase of over 87,000 in the number of idle cars during the second half of December, an unusually large increase, and the monthly Copper Producers' statement showed an increase of over 43,000,000 pounds in the supplies of that metal, due chiefly to a large falling off in domestic deliveries. But since the conditions resulting in this copper trade statement became effective it has been heard from that trade that demand is improving, and there is thus presented a parallel between these copper trade figures and those which two days ago came from the iron trade. It is too early, of course, to judge of the real strength of the tendency toward improvement from the trade conditions revealed in these iron and copper statistics, in this freight-car report, and in other similar business barometers. In what is now going on in the money market, however, is found a definite indication that conditions are already forming themselves in a manner which, with no very great delay, will permit of trade expansion if the needed encouragement is supplied—such encouragement, for instance, as would be offered by a grant of higher freight rates to the railways.

The stock market yesterday presented an irregular record. The news that a suit was being filed to decide the right of the Union Pacific preferred stockholders to share in the proposed distribution helped, no doubt, to account for the decline of about a point which occurred in Union Pacific common. The Copper Producers' statement furnished an explanation of the similar decline which occurred in Amalgamated Copper and of the lesser losses suffered by other copper shares. Trading was further reduced in volume, and the market as a whole suggested considerable uncertainty in the minds of traders. The current showing of the stock market must, however, be viewed in the light of the improvement which occurred during the latter half of December before the ease which is now showing in money had developed, but when pretty definite hopes had already been formulated in respect to some of the further favorable developments upon which the financial community is now waiting.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The renewal rate was 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four ninety days, and 4@4¼ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $342,578,855; balances, $15,315,050; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,071,957.

The local banks have gained $3,840,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

The discount rate in Paris yesterday was 3% per cent.; in Berlin, 3¼ per cent., in London, 3¾ per cent. for short bills and 3⅞ for three months' bills. The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 28½c. The Berlin check rate was 20 marks 51 pfennigs. Money was 2¼@3 per cent. in London and 2@2½ per cent. in Berlin.

Sterling exchange was quoted as follows on the points noted:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.8670; low, $4.8645; last, $4.8670.

CLOSING RATES.

London—Cable,	$4.8710; demand, $4.8670.
Paris—Cable,	5.18¾ less 1-32; check, 5.19⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable,	95 plus 1-32; check, 94 15-16.
Switzerland—Cable,	5.20 plus 3-64; check, 5.20 less 1-64.
Holland—Cable,	40.28; check, 40.24.
Belgium—Cable,	5.21⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.22½ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.83½; 90 days, $4.81⅞.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83; 90 days, $4.81¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.22½; 90 days, 5.23⅝ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23⅛; 90 days, 5.24⅝ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94½; 90 days, 94¾.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 94 less 1-32.
Amsterdam—Commercial, 60 days, 39.86; 90 days, 39.70.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 20c premium; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 78¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1d lower in London, at 26⅝d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 57⅛c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

B. & O. Pays Regular Dividend.

Uneasiness over the possibility of a reduction in Baltimore & Ohio's 6 per cent. dividend was removed yesterday by the declaration of the regular 3 per cent. for the half year ending Dec. 31. At the close of the meeting the management gave out the earnings figures for the first six months of the fiscal year, with December's results partly estimated. The gross revenues were $52,514,638, an increase of $64,701 over the first half of the previous fiscal year. The operating expenses were $38,008,369, an increase of $1,578,260, and the net, $14,510,669, a decrease of $1,513,559. Interest and other reductions for the period were $9,008,914, an increase of $1,703,906, so that the net surplus, amounting to $5,942.22, showed a loss by comparison with the first half of last year of $2,790,906. Deducting the preferred dividend of $1,178,000, there remains a balance of approximately $4,685,000, showing a small margin over the common dividend, which requires approximately $4,500,000. This balance is shown after charging against the earnings for this period, in addition to current expenses, about $1,200,000 on account of damages incident to the floods of the preceding fiscal year.

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An Old Friend Bobs Up Again.

According to a dispatch published yesterday, the Great Northern Railway is considering the purchase of the Northern Pacific's half interest in the Burlington, and for that purpose will retire the collateral 4s issued for Burlington stock. Hill officials in this city said that they knew of no plan to end the joint ownership of the Burlington. James J. Hill does not usually take the world into his confidence in advance in such matters, but it was said yesterday there were good reasons for disbelief in the Burlington report. One of them is found in the investment market, which is not kindly disposed toward large bond offerings. For a long time Mr. Hill cherished plans for acquiring the entire ownership of the Burlington for the Great Northern, but the price which he was willing to pay and the figure set by the Northern Pacific Directors were so far apart that he gave up the idea of negotiating a transfer.

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Boston & Maine's Necessities.

It is believed in Boston that the Boston & Maine, confronted with the difficult problem of providing for $10,000,000 of notes maturing the first of next month, has evolved a scheme which contemplates the surrender of the majority interest in Maine Central. It is proposed that the Maine Central buy from the Boston & Maine $10,000,000 of its $15,960,000 of Maine Central stock, giving in payment $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. consolidated refunding bonds secured by most of the mileage of the Maine Central system. These bonds were authorized by the stockholders in 1911, but never issued. It is understood that the Boston & Maine, backed by an underwriting syndicate, will offer these bonds for sale to obtain funds to pay off its notes. The Maine Central, will then cancel the $10,000,000 of its own stock, substituting a 5 per cent. lien for the 6 per cent. dividends now paid on that amount of capitalization.

***

A New View in Wall Street.

The brokerage business in stocks is not what it was five years ago, and the change from what it was ten years ago is vast, indeed. This change is most marked, not in the volume of business or size of profits but in the new point of view from which brokers are considering their relations to their customers and the investing public. There are many deep-thinking members of Stock Exchange firms who believe that the days of big speculative movements in the security markets have gone for good, and they say that they are glad of it. There generally will be sufficient speculation, they say, to yield profits of a satisfactory extent to commission men, but speculation will not be of the dive-in-the-dark variety which characterized the operations of those who tagged along behind the "plungers" in boom times of the past. Speculation will be more intelligently conducted, with close attention to the business of corporations whose shares are traded in. Brokers evidently realize that they will have to know a lot about corporation matters that they used to pass by. They feel that their responsibility both to investors and speculators is going to increase.

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Banks Buy Much Paper.

The discount rate on commercial paper has declined a full one-half of 1 per cent., to 5 per cent. this week, and local banks are reported to be actively buying six months' bills, and those of shorter maturity. So extensive has the buying movement been for account of New York banks and their country correspondents that some brokers are finding a scarcity of bills to meet the demand. On several occasions since the year opened one broker has disposed of $2,000,000 worth of paper a day. The increase of purchases may be accounted for by the increasing ease of money, and it is believed in market circles that bills of the best names will be quoted at a lower figure before long.

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Small Copper Buying.

The copper trade met with a great surprise yesterday in the showing of the Copper Producers' statement on December operations. The increase of supplies in refiners' hands was the greatest reported for any month since the association began to issue reports five years ago, and deliveries into domestic consumptive channels also established a new low record. Not only was the total of domestic deliveries (22,000,000 pounds in round numbers) the smallest in five years, but it was only a little more than half the copper sold on this side of the water in the month when the previous low record was set. This was 42,000,000 pounds in January, 1911. It would appear that the decline of buying which marked the last three months of 1913 was largely concentrated in the statistical report of the final month.

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Sugar Shares Turn Weak.

Bearish pressure against the market in the afternoon trading found a weak spot in American Sugar. A net decline of 3⅝ points was brought about in transactions involving 1,400 shares. Sugar stock has thus lost a large part of the advance it made last week, when there was talk of a speedy settlement with the Department of Justice of matters in which the company differed with the Government.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for Manhattan Transit Company stockholders, composed of Edward L. Hearn, Fred A. Reed, Edward H. Tierney, S. S. Rosenstamm, and Frank n. Leonard, Jr., has asked for deposits of stock on or before Jan. 30 with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Lee, Higginson & Co., J. W. Seligman & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company have purchased $6,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the Montana Power Company.

Arrangements are being made by Newnan Erb to care for the $6,000,000 5 per cent. notes of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which mature on Feb. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some of the Oil Issues Close Lower Under the Effect of Profit Taking.

The oil issues were irregular in the outside security market yesterday and several of the group closed lower as the result of profit taking. Atlantic Refining sold off 7 points and Prairie Oil and Gas closed 8 points lower. On the other hand Standard Oil of New York rose 6, Standard Oil of Kansas 5, and Washington Oil 4 points. United Cigar Stores was again under selling pressure. Union Pacific rights sold at 27⅝ to 27¾. New York State 4½s, when issued, sold at 105¼ to 105½ and Canadian Pacific 6 per cent. notes at 101½ to 101¾. Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	24	24	24	24
10..	Kelly Spring Tire pf.	106	106	106	106
1,550..	Manhat. Tran.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
125..	Max. M. com.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
350..	Max. M. 1st pf.	25½	26	25½	26
800..	Max. M. 2d pf.	8	8⅛	8	8
610..	Puebla S. & R.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500..	Riker-Hegeman	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
200..	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	82½	82½
8,400..	Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	93½	93½	92¼	92⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000..	A.-O. Oil, new	14⅝	14⅝	14	
40..	Atlantic Ref.	820	805	805	
200..	Buckeye P. L.	181	178	178	
2..	Ches. Mfg.	690	690	690	
15..	Crescent P. L.	65	62	63	
15..	Eureka P. L.	350	350	350	
30..	Galena-S. Oil	190	185	185	
120..	Indiana P. L.	154	140	150	
250..	National Tran.	47½	45½	46	
75..	Northern P. L.	132	128	130	
450..	Ohio Oil	160	154	156	
300..	Pierce Oil	80	80	83	
150..	P. O. Oil & Gas	460	445	447	
50..	Solar Refining	250	240	240	
75..	South Pa. Oil	284	280	282	
40..	S. Penn. P. L.	170	167	170	
350..	Sta. Oil, Cal.	294	289	290	
25..	St. Oil, Kan.	480	480	480	
10..	St. Oil, Ky.	500	495	495	
25..	St. Oil, Neb.	428	416	417	
650..	St. Oil, N. J.	195	186	187	
2,000..	St. Oil, N. Y.	950	950	950	
1..	Sub. "en bloc"	333	328	330	
40..	Swan & Finch	94	92½	93	
400..	Union T. L.	220	212	215	
300..	Vacuum Oil	61	57	61	
250..	Wash. Oil				

RAILROAD.

1,500..	U. P. rts., ex $3 cash div.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝

MINING STOCKS.

200..	Boston Mont.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½
500..	Braden Copper	7⅛	7¼	7	7
500..	*Canad. G. S.	9	9	9	9
250..	*Caribou Cob.	70	70	70	70
1,500..	*Florence	26	27	26	27
200..	Goldfield Con.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
1,000..	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4 9-16	4½	4½
250..	La R. Con.	1 11-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
285..	McK.-Dar.	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
100..	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500..	*Nevada Hills	33	33	32	33
600..	Nipissing M.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200..	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900..	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000..	Tonopah Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000..	*Tonopah Min.	52	53	52	53
400..	Tularosa				
200..	*West E. Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500..	West E. Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$250,000..	Can. Pacific 6% notes	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
2,000..	Kelly Spr'g. Tire 4s	66	66	66	66
3,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
50,000..	N. Y. State 4½s, w. i.	105⅝	105½	105¼	105⅝

*Sells cents per share.

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INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. new	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
Kelly Springfield T.	39	40	39	40		
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8⅛		
Lehigh V. Coal S. Co.	190	195	190	195		
Marconi of America	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛		
Mays Oil	19	20	18	19		
U. C. S. Co. of A. pf.	110	115	110	115		
U. S. Light & Heat	5	6	5	6		
U. S. Light & H. pfd.	02	25	02	25		
Willys Overland	57	60	57	60		
Willys Overland pfd.	85	90	85	90		

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Belmont	3	3½	3	3½		
Beaver Consolidated	30	32	30	31		
British Columbia Cop.	2	2¼	2	2¼		
Buffalo Mines	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2¼		
Butte-New York	⅞	1	⅞	1		
Combination Fraction	4	5	4	5		
Crown Reserve	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞		
Con. Arizona Smelt.	1 1-16	¾	1	⅞-16		
Copper Mines Con.	2	2¼	2	2¼		
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2 1-16		
Dome Mines	2	2⅛	2	2⅛		
El Paso Con.	14⅛	15¼	14⅛	15¼		
First National	3⅛	3	2⅝	3		
Gold Hill	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼		
Greene-Cananea, new	16	18	18	18		
Greenwater	29½	30¼	29½	30¼		
Halifax Tonopah	5	6	5	6		
Hollinger	1	1¼	1	1¼		
Mason Valley	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛		
Ohio Copper	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝		
Tonopah Mining	⅜	½	⅜	½		
Tri-Bullion	⅝	6⅛	⅝	6⅛		
Tuolumne Copper	1-16	3-32	1-16	3-32		
United Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼		
United Copper, pfd.	3	5	3	5		
Wettlaufer Sil. M.	7	8	7	8		
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2½	2	2½		

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	142	148	142	148		
Chic. Elev. 5% Notes	94	95	94	95		
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99		
Western Pacific 5s	73	75	73	75		

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	13⅝	14¼	14	14¼
Atlantic Refining	800	805	810	815
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	178	180	177	179
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	685	660	680
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	229	232	230	240
Crescent Pipe Line	61	65	64	66
Cumberland Pipe Li	68	72	68	72
Eureka Pipe Line	350	355	347	352
Galena-Signal Oil	180	184	184	187
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	136	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	150	153	150	153
National Transit	47	44	44	46
New York Transit	319	324	324	327
Northern Pipe Line	128	131	130	133
Ohio Oil	155	157	155	157
Prairie Oil and Gas	445	450	450	453
Solar Refining	348	355	345	350
Southern Pipe Line	252	255	252	255
South Penn. Oil	279	283	278	282
Standard Oil (Cal.)	280	291	290	292
Standard Oil (Ind.)	455	460	454	458
Standard Oil (Kan.)	475	485	475	485
Standard Oil (Ky.)	695	705	695	705
Standard Oil (Neb.)	485	490	485	495
Standard Oil (N. J.)	417	420	419	421
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	187	190	184	186
Standard Oil (Ohio)	385	390	485	490
Swan & Finch	325	330	325	335
Union Tank Line	92	94	92	94
Vacuum Oil	209	213	215	217
Washington Oil	57	60	56	58
Waters-Pierce Oil	3000		3000	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
British-American	23¾	24	23⅝	24
British-Am. new	24	24¼	23⅝	24¼
Conley Foil	285	295	285	295
Johnson Tin & M.	170	185	170	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	227	232	227	230
R. J. Reynolds scrip	130	135	130	135
R. J. Reynolds 6%	240	248	243	248
Tobacco Products	100	150	100	103
Tobacco Products pf.	84½	85	84½	85
United Cigar Stores	93	93½	92½	93¼
United Cigar S. pf.	108	113	108	113

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
4½s...May, 1957	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s...Nov., 1957	104	104⅜	104	104¼
4½s...May, 1917	101	102	101	102
4½s...Nov., 1917	101	102	101	102
4½s...March, 1960-80	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
4½s...March, 1962	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4½s...Sept., 1960	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4s...May, 1959	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
4s...Nov., 1958	96¼	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s...May 1957	96¼	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s...Nov., 1956	96¼	96⅜	96	96⅜
4s...Nov., 1936	94¼	95	94½	95
4s...Nov., 1955	94¼	95	94½	95
4s...1918-1919	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝
4s...Nov., 1954-5	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
3½s...May, 1954	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼
3½s...1930-1954	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Jan. 7.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$896,188	$3,006,810	$108,814,732
Int. rev., ord.	898,978	4,867,861	168,968,811
Miscellaneous	1,189	25,859	2,894,502
Total receipts	$1,796,355	$7,900,530	$280,678,045
Ordinary disbursements	$1,428,453	$1,060,014	$197,679,179
Expenditures on account of Panama Canal			23,725,220
Deficit			$23,725,220

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
92..	Balt. Electric pf.	44	44	44
2..	Citizens' Bank	41½	41½	41½
3..	Consol. Coal	95¾	95¾	95¾
10..	Consol. Power	104¾	104¾	104¾
300..	Houston Oil ctfs.	14¾	14	14
8..	Munsey Trust	100	100	100
80..	Penn. W. & P.	97¾	67⅝	67¾
92..	United Ry. & Elec.	24¾	24½	24½

BONDS.

$1,000..	Arundel S. & G. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	97	97	97
3,000..	Coal & Coke Ry. 6s	93	93	93
1,000..	Consol. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000..	Cons. Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000..	Cons. Power 4½s	104	104	104
1,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	86¼	86½	86½
2,000..	Fair. & Clark Tr. 5s	89½	89½	89½
5,000..	Ga. & Ala. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4,000..	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000..	Knoxville Trac. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5,000..	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	101	101	101
4,000..	Un. Ry. & E. 1st 4s	45	45	45
1,000..	Un. Ry. & E. inc.	82¾	82¾	82¾
1,000..	Un. Ry. & E. rdg. 5s	62¼	62¼	62¼
2,000..	Va. Ry. & Power 5s	87	86¾	87
1,000..	Wash., B. & A. 5s	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
656..	Alaska Gold	21½	21¼	21¼
35..	Alloues	34¾	34½	34½
1,295..	Amal. Copper	73	71⅝	71⅝
440..	American Zinc	20	18⅞	19½
200..	Arizona Com.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
1,370..	Bonanza	75	71	71
865..	Butte & Balaklala	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
700..	Butte & Superior	32⅝	32	32
255..	Calumet & Arizona	63½	63	63¼
5..	Calumet & Hecla	425	425	425
10..	Centennial	14¼	14¼	14¼
850..	Chino	39	38¼	38¼
55..	Copper Range	36⅝	36	36
58..	East Butte	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
58..	Franklin	3	2½	2⅝
28..	Granby	75	73⅝	74
28..	Greene-Cananea	30½	30¼	30¼
15..	Hancock	16½	16	16
25..	Helvetia	50c.	50c.	50c.
175..	Isle Royale	19	19	19
35..	Kerr Lake	4 9-16	4¼	4 9-16
200..	Keweenaw	2 7-16	2⅜	2 7-16
80..	Lake Copper	7¼	7¼	7½
25..	Mayflower	6	6	6
115..	Miami	22½	22½	22½
25..	Mohawk	43	42	42
81..	Nevada Con.	15	14⅝	14⅝
1,290..	Nipissing	8	7⅞	8
1,095..	North Butte	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝
50..	Old Colony	3½	3½	3½
25..	Old Dominion	50	50	50
10..	Osceola	75½	75½	75½
885..	Pond Creek	19½	19¼	19½
30..	Quincy	90	90	90
10..	Ray Con.	18¾	18¾	18¾
290..	Shannon	6 7-16	6⅜	6⅜
65..	Shattuck & Arizona	27	26¾	26¾
20..	St. Mary's Land	32	32	32
475..	Superior & Boston	2½	2½	2½
65..	Superior Copper	26½	26	26
100..	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
238..	U. S. Smelters	40	39¾	39¾
657..	U. S. Smelters pf.	47	46⅞	47
25..	Utah Con.	9⅜	9	9¼
25..	Winona	2½	2½	2½
18..	Wolverine	45	44	44

RAILROADS.

204..	Bötson & Maine	48½	47	47
28..	Mass. Electric	13	13	13
650..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	77⅝	75½	76¼
372..	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	1⅛	1	1
10..	Old Colony	155	155	155
15..	Union Pacific	158⅝	158⅜	158⅜
10..	Preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾
90..	West End	30	30	30
5..	W. E. St. R. R. pf.	87½	87½	87½

TELEPHONES.

822..	American New England	119½	118⅝	119
1..	New England	135	135	135

MISCELLANEOUS.

20..	Am. Agr. Chem.	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
100..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	92	91⅝	91⅝
100..	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99
267..	Am. Sugar	109⅜	103	103⅛
64..	Am. Sugar pf.	113	113	113
25..	Am. Woolen pf.	78⅛	76	78
127..	Edison & W. I. pf.	15½	15½	15½
55..	General Electric	248	247⅜	248
127..	Mass. Gas	92	92	92
25..	Mass. Gas pf.	92	92	92
25..	Miss. River Power	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
36..	Pullman	153½	153½	153½
367..	Swift	105	104⅜	104⅝
7..	Torrington	28½	28½	28½
3..	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27½
176..	United Fruit	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜
1,562..	United Shoe Mach.	57⅝	56⅝	57

TOBEY & KIRK

Will Buy

Am. Bank Note Pfd.
Brooklyn Boro Gas 1st 5s
Buffalo Rwy. 5s
Cramp Ship & Engine
City Investing Com.
Equitable Gas Lt. 5s
Kensico Cemetery
Standard Gas Lt. 5s
T. C. I. Cahaba 6s
W. U. Teleg. 5s

Will Sell

Am. Seeding Mach. Pfd.
Broadway Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co.
Hilton Dodge 6s, 1921
Indpls. & St. Louis 7s
Lincoln Park & Charlotte 5s
Manhattan Life Ins.
Rockland Rockport Lime 5s
St. Paul Gas Light 6s
Singer Mfg. Co.

The Royal Bank of Canada

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Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

Total assets.....$180,250,000.00

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Philadelphia. New York. Boston.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G7977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.
Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR CUSTOMERS' ROOM WITH N. Y. STOCK EX. FIRM. M 931 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—$75,000 for a bona fide investment. Telephone 9433 Riverside. H. [illegible]

U. P.'S BIG DIVIDEND BRINGS A LAWSUIT

Directors Vote to Distribute $90,000,000 and Cut Common Stock to 8% Basis.

COURT ACTION HOLDS IT UP

Preferred Shareholders Ask for Injunction on the Ground That It's a Division of Assets.

Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad met at 165 Broadway yesterday afternoon and ratified the recommendations of the Executive Committee that an extra dividend be declared on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 2. This dividend is to consist of $12 in Baltimore & Ohio preferred stock, $22.50 in Baltimore & Ohio common, and $3 in cash and amounts in round figures to $90,000,000. The Union Pacific's regular dividend was cut down from 10 per cent. to 8.

Immediately following the announcement there was filed in the Supreme Court of New York County a suit by preferred stockholders of the Union Pacific, asking that the company be permanently enjoined from making any distribution on the lines proposed. Summons and complaint were served on the Union Pacific by Holmes, Rogers & Carpenter of 20 Broad Street, as attorneys for Joseph T. McCaddon, owning 450 shares; Catharine A. Cooper, owning 800; Stanley F. Cooper, owning 200, and Linda B. Cassard, owning 500, a total of 1,950 shares of the preferred. Filing of the complaint acts as a temporary stay against the payment of the proposed extra dividend.

This suit had been expected by the Union Pacific management, although the Directors held that there was no basis for it. The whole question at issue turns upon the classification of the Baltimore & Ohio stock held by Union Pacific. The plaintiffs allege that the stock is part of the railroad's assets, while the company maintains that it must be figured as part of the surplus earnings.

The Union Pacific's charter provides that the preferred stock shall have preference in dividends up to 4 per cent., and an equal share with the common in any division of assets. Part of the Baltimore & Ohio stock to be distributed was acquired by E. H. Harriman out of the proceeds of the sale of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock. This, in turn, had been obtained through the breaking up of the Northern Securities Company, and the pro-rata distribution of stocks held by the Securities Company. Harriman bought Northern Pacific stock in 1901 out of the proceeds of a bond issue by the Oregon Short Line, and turned the Northern Pacific over to the Northern Securities Company. The rest of the Baltimore & Ohio stock was obtained from the Pennsylvania last year in exchange for an equivalent amount of Southern Pacific stock, which had been acquired through the proceeds of bond sales.

Tracing these transactions back to their source, some of the holders of Union Pacific preferred assert that the Baltimore & Ohio shares must be considered part of the Union Pacific's fixed assets or capital investments, to which the preferred stockholders have a claim equal to that of the common stockholders. On the other hand, the Directors maintain that the equivalent of the money paid for the stocks exchanged for Baltimore & Ohio is in the Union Pacific's profit and loss surplus of $151,000,000, and that they have a right to distribute either this cash surplus or its equivalent in stocks.

"The whole thing sums up in this: The courts have held that you cannot ear-mark a dollar," said a member of the Board of Directors. "Our right to declare an extra cash dividend on the common is unquestioned; what difference does it make to the preferred stock whether we convert the Baltimore & Ohio stock back into cash and pay that out or distribute the stock itself?"

Holmes, Rodgers & Carpenter state in their complaint that they may add other names of preferred stockholders to the bill later. It is expected that all holders of the preferred will be invited to join in the suit. Insurance companies are large holders of Union Pacific preferred stock, notably the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which has $1,618,200 of it. Forty-three insurance companies authorized to do business in this State hold a total of $3,918,200 of the stock. Two life insurance companies outside of this State hold $37,000. Twenty-two fire insurance companies in New York own $1,455,000 of it, and fourteen fire companies outside own $853,000. There are fifteen companies which have $100,000 or more of the shares.

Three other protests by preferred shareholders against the distribution have been lodged with the Union Pacific Company direct, and one protest by a holder of convertible bonds.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday no quotations were made for copper. Tin was weak, five tons February delivery sold at 36.50 and five of March at 36.60. Lead was down 5 points.

The close bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday—		—Wednesday—	
Stand. copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	....	....	....	14.87½
January	....	....	....	14.87½
February	....	....	....	14.30
March	....	....	....	14.25
Spelter	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Zinc	5.25	5.40	5.25	5.40
Lead	4.05	4.15	4.10	4.20
Tin	36.40	36.70	36.10	36.70

Final prices in London yesterday for copper and pig tin, compared with Tuesday, follow:

	Wednesday.			Tuesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	12	6	64	0	0
Copper, futures	64	5	0	64	10	0
Pig tin, spot	168	15	0	167	10	0
Pig tin, futures	169	0	0	169	5	0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £19, unchanged; spelter, £21 11s 3d, unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 50s 4½d, up 1½d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Jan. 8, 1914	300,850
Same day last year	299,944
Total year to date	1,736,160
Same period last year	1,816,034
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.27 —.28
Same day last year	78.92 +.37

	High.			Low.		
This year's range to date	68.90	Jan.	8	67.50	Jan.	3
Same period last year	79.05	Jan.	2	77.84	Jan.	3
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan.	9	63.09	June	10
Range year 1912	85.83	Sep.	30	75.24	Feb.	1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Jan. 8, 1914	3	2	2½	$4.8670	$4.8645	$4.8670
Same day last year	3	2½	2¾	4.8670	4.8650	4.8670
Year's range to date	10	2	....	4.8670	4.8550	.....
Same period last y'r	5	2½	....	4.8670	4.8570	.....

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21½	21¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	9	9¾	9	9¾	+ ½
43	44	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
71½	71¾	29,050	Amalgamated Cop.	71½	73½	71¾	71¾	-1
91	91¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	91	91	91	91	- ⅜
24	24½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	24¼	24½	24	24	....
30½	31¼	7,900	Am. Can	31½	32	30¾	30¾	+ ⅜
90¾	91¾	800	Am. Can pf.	91½	91¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅜
44¾	45	400	Am. Car & Fdry.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅜
37	37½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	37½	37½	- ⅛
24	24½	100	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	24	24	- ½
9½	10	800	Am. Linseed	10	10¾	10	10	+ ½
28	29	100	Am. Linseed pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
32	33	500	Am. Locomotive	33	33	32	32½	- ¼
63¾	64	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	64	64¾	63¾	63½	- ⅛
99	99½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	99	99	99	99	- ⅛
163	165	800	Am. Snuff	164½	165	163	164½	+1¾
103	104	1,400	Am. Sugar Refining	106¾	106¾	102½	103¾	- 3⅛
118¾	119	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	119½	119½	118¾	119	- ¼
76¾	77	100	Am. Woolen pf.	78½	78½	76½	76½	....
33¾	34	1,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾	- ⅜
24¾	30	100	Assets Realization	29½	29½	29½	29½	+5⅞
94¼	94½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	- ¼
116	118	400	Atlantic Coast Line	117	117	116½	116½	- ¼
89½	89	100	Baldwin Loco.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
89½	89¾	6,025	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89¾	89	89¾	....
30¾	31¼	500	Bethlehem Steel	31	31¾	31	31¼	....
68¾	69	300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	- ⅜
88½	88½	800	Brook. Rapid Tran.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	- ½
121	123	500	Brook. Union Gas	121	122	121	122	+1
23½	24¼	700	California Petrol'm.	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	- 1⅛
69	80	300	California Pet. pf.	67½	67½	67	67	- ⅛
28½	28¾	7,000	Erie	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Erie 1st pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
36¾	36¾	700	Erie 2d pf.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	+1⅝
33	35½	10	Federal M. & S. pf.	35½	35½	33½	35½	....
140	141	207	General Electric	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	....
39¾	40	300	General Motors	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
80½	82½	100	General Motors pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅜
21¼	22	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	- ⅜
81	83	100	Goodrich pf.	82	82	82	82	....
125½	126½	800	Gt. North. pf. x d.	126¼	126¾	125¾	126	+ ⅛
33½	34½	400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	- ⅜
44	44½	100	Guggenheim Explor.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	- ⅛
114	116	6	Homestake Mining	114	114	114	114	- ⅜
108½	109	400	Illinois Central	109	109	108¾	108¾	+1¼
15½	15¾	100	Inspiration Copper	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	- ⅛
14½	15	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	15¼	15¾	14¾	14¾	- ⅛
60¾	61	1,600	Inter.-Met. pf.	61¼	61¾	61	61	....
9	10	100	Int. Agricultural	4	4	4	4	-2¾
107¼	108½	2,775	Int. Harvester, N. J.	108¼	108¾	107¾	107¾	- ⅛
107½	108	1,300	Int. Harvester Corp.	107¾	108½	107½	107½	-1½
8½	8¾	200	Int. Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	- ⅛
24½	25¼	220	Kan. City Southern	25	25	25	25	....
81	83	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	82	82	82	82	+1
97	99	15	Kresge (S.S.) Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	....
149½	150	50	Lehigh Valley	150	150	150	150	....
222½	224	100	Liggett & Myers	222½	222½	222½	222½	+2¼
111	112	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ⅛
134¾	136	100	Louis. & Nash.	135	135	135	135	....
3⅝	3¾	200	Mercantile Marine	3¼	3¾	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
50¾	50¾	600	Mexican Petroleum	51	51¾	51	51¼	+ ⅜
22¾	23¼	1,300	Miami Copper	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
126	126½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126¾	127	126¾	126¾	- ⅛
24	24⅜	500	Missouri Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	- ⅛
122¾	123¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123	123	123	123	+1
9⅞	10	1,100	Nat. En. & S. Co.	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10	- ⅛
14¾	14¾	500	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	....
90¾	90¾	3,500	Nev. Consol. Cop.	15	15	14¾	14¾	....
75¾	76	4,200	N. Y. Central	90¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	- ⅜
28¾	28¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	76	76¾	75¾	75¾	-1¼
100¾	100¾	5,500	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26	....
111¼	111¼	4,000	Norf. & Western	101¾	101¾	100	100¾	-1⅛
73¾	73¾	600	Northern Pacific	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	- ⅜
24	24¼	1,700	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	24	24	- ⅛
103¾	103¾	800	Penn. Railroad	110	110¼	109¾	109¾	- ⅛
123¾	124	100	People's Gas, Chi.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	- ⅛
87	88	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	87	87	87	87	....
27½	27¾	1,299	Pressed Steel Car	27	27¾	27	27½	+ ⅛
25¼	26	200	Ry. Steel Springs	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	....
91	97	55	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	95½	95½	95	95	....
18	18¼	725	Ray Consol. Cop.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
169¾	169¾	74,000	Reading	170¾	170¾	169¾	170¾	+ ⅛
86	88	100	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	- ⅜
90	91¼	200	Reading 2d pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	....
20	20¼	200	Rep. I. & S.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	....
13	13¼	400	Rock Island Co.	13¼	13¼	13	13	- ¼
19¾	20¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	20	20¼	20	20	- ¼
16¾	17¼	2,500	Rumely (M.) Co.	17¾	18½	16¾	18½	+ ⅜
37	39	735	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	40	40	38	38½	- ¼
3¾	4¼	100	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15	16¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	16	16	16	16	....
7	8	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
21	22	167	St. L. Southwestern.	21	21	21	21	....
57½	58	940	St. L. S. W. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ½
17½	18	160	Seaboard A. L.	18	18	18	18	....
47½	47¾	350	Seaboard A. L. pf.	47½	48	47¾	47¾	- ⅛
182½	185	200	Sears, R'buck & Co.	185	185	185	185	....
91¼	91¾	13,855	Southern Pacific	91¾	92	91½	91½	- ½
97¼	97¼	800	So. Pac. tr. receipts	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	100	So. Pac. tr. 1st paid.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	- ⅛
72	75	400	So. Ry. extended	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	....
32¾	32¼	4,300	So. Ry. pf. extended	76½	76½	76½	76½	....
134	134½	3,800	Tennessee Copper	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
13½	14	200	Texas Co.	133¾	136¾	133¾	134½	+1¾
42¾	43¾	100	Texas & Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	- ⅛
59	60	300	Third Avenue	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	- ¾
5	5¾	100	Union B. & P. Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
157	157¾	30,550	Union Pacific	158½	158¾	157	157	-1¾
83¾	85	200	Union Pacific pf.	82½	83½	83½	83½	- ⅛
10	11	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	- ⅛
40	45	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	40	40	40	40	....
45	47	100	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	....
53	55¼	200	U. S. R. & Im. Co.	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
58¾	58¾	100	U. S. Rubber	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	....
102¾	106	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	102½	106	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
58¾	58¾	87,300	U. S. Steel	59¼	59¼	58¾	58¾	- ¼
107	107½	300	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107½	107	107½	....
49¾	50¾	2,000	Utah Copper	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	- ⅛
29½	30	400	Va.-Car. Chem.	29½	29¾	29¼	29¾	+1⅛
98	100	500	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	98	99½	98	99½	+ ⅜
2¾	3¼	100	Wabash	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
8¼	9	100	Wabash pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
59	60	550	W. U. Telegraph	60¾	60¾	59	59½	-1⅝
66	66¼	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
5¾	6	1,080	Wh. & L. E.	6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	- ⅜
18	19	100	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	19	19	19	19	....
9½	10	150	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
94	94¾	800	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	93¾	94½	93¾	94¾	+1¾

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 8, 1914	$2,742,000
Same day last year	3,123,000
Total year to date	14,707,500
Same period last year	16,290,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	86.63 +.08
Same day last year	92.28 +.06

	High.			Low.		
This year's range to date	86.63	Jan.	6	86.40	Jan.	3
Same period last year	92.28	Jan.	9	91.86	Jan.	2
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan.	10	85.45	Dec.	18

Argentine Gov 5s 1,000	95	Chi, M & St P Sd 4s 1,000	89¾
Jap Govt 4s, strl loan 2,000	80	Chi, M & St P Terminal 5s 3,000	100½
Jap Govt 4½s, strl loan 2,000	85½	Chi & E Ill con 6s 1,000	107¼
2d Series 500	87	Chi Gt West 4s 11,000	70¾
Rep of Cuba 5s 3,000	100	Chi, M & St P gen 4½s 2,000	101¼
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000	84¼	10,000	101¼
Virginia 6s, defd Brown Bros & Co certfs 11,000	67½	10,000	100¾
4,000	68	5,000	100¾
N Y City 4s, '60 2,000	100¾	conv 4½s 11,000	101¼
N Y City 4½s, '60 1,000	96¼	10,000	101¼
N Y City 4½s, May, 1957 1,000	104½	18,000	101¼
N Y City 4½s, Nov. 1957 2,000	104¼	C & N W gen 3½s 3,000	80
N Y City 4½s, '63 25,000	108½	2,000	80½
21,000	108¾	1,000 registered	81¼
Adams Expr 4s 8,000	74	5,000	78½
Alb & Susq 3½s 2,000	84¾	Chi Rys 5s 1,000	96¾
3,000	85	Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000	74¾
Am Cot Oil 4½s 2,000	97	6,000	74½
Am Sm Secur 5s 10,000	104	C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 s20f	84½
500	104	C, R I & P R R 4s 30,000	48¾
Am T & T col 4s 15,000	85¾	1,000	48¾
2,000	85¾	1,000	48¾
Am T & T cv 4½s 1,000	95½	15,000	48¾
2,000	95¾	1,000	48¾
18,000	95¾	1,000	48¾
24,000	95¾	Chi & W I con 4s 1,000	83¼
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000	68	Chino Copper 5s 1,000	150
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000	89¾	Cleve, C, C & St L deb 4½s 5,000	87½
A, T & S F gen 4s 1,000	93¼	Colo Industrial 5s 5,000	79
12,000	93¾	Col & So 1st 4s 2,000	91
2,000	93¼	7,000	
33,000	93¾	Colo & So ref & ext 4½s 8,000	90½
adjt 4s stmpd 1,000	84¾	Del & Hud lien equpt 4½s 1,000	100½
4,000	84¾	Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 1,000	96¼
conv 4s, 1955 4,000	94½	1,000	96¼
conv 4s, 1960 2,000	94¾	Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916 1,000	97½
A, T & S F 5s 1,000	100	10,000	97¾
Trans S L 4s 2,000	87	Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s 1,000	67¼
Atl Coast L, L & N col 4s 2,000	89	5,000	67
6,000	89¼	Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	82¾
11,000	89¼	Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000	71¾
36,000	90	12,000	72
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 30,000 s20f	90¼	5,000 reg	71¾
1,000	91	Erie Pa col tr 4s 1,000	80¼
55,000 s10f gold 4s 8,000	90¾	Erie cv 4s, Ser A 5,000	78¾
2,000 s20f registered 1,000	90¾	10,000	78¼
conv 4½s 35,000	91¼	Series B 1,000	72
14,000	91¼	1,000	72¼
5,000	91	Gt Nor ref 4½s 5,000	100
15,000	90¾	Gulf & S F 5s 2,000	90
2,000	91	Hock Val 1st 4½s 4,000	98
1,000	90¾	Ill Steel 4½s 1,000	83¾
500	91¼	1,000	83¾
2,000	91	Indiana Steel 5s 1,000	92¾
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s 10,000	81¼	3,000	92¾
5,000	82	8,000	92¾
B R T gold 4s 3,000	100¾	Inter-Met 4½s 2,000	76¼
5,000	100	3,000	76¼
5s, 1918 33,000	96¾	Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s 2,000	96¼
ref conv 4s 15,000	88½	Inter Paper 5s 25,000	101
19,000	88¼	Iowa Cent 1st 4s 1,000	80
1,000	88¼	Kan & M 1st 4s 4,000	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000	102¾	K C Ft S & M 4s 2,000	74¾
Cal G & Elec 5s 5,000	92¾	Kan City So 5s 1,000	95½
Can So con 5s, Series A 1,000	104¾	Kings Co Elec 4s, stamped gtd 1,000	82¾
Cent Leather 5s 2,000	97¾	Laclede Gas 1st of 5s L ref & ext 5s 1,000	98½
2,000	97¼	L S & M So 4s, '25 1,000	89¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000	114¼	ref 4s 6,000	74½
27,000	114	C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 s20f	84½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000	91¾	C, R I & P R R 4s 30,000	48¾
5,000	92	1,000	48¾
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000	93¾	1,000	48¾
1,000	94¼	15,000	48¾
1,000	94¾	1,000	48¾
conv 4½s 4,000	80¾	Chi & W I con 4s 1,000	83¼
11,000	80¾	Chino Copper 5s 1,000	150
C, R & Q gen 4s 1,000	93	Cleve, C, C & St L deb 4½s 5,000	87½
2,000	93¼	Colo Industrial 5s 5,000	79
C, B & Q joint 4s 1,000	93¾	Col & So 1st 4s 7,000	91
3,000	93¾	Colo & So ref & ext 4½s 8,000	90½
46,000	96	Del & Hud lien equpt 4½s 1,000	100½
10,000	93¾	Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 1,000	96¼
64,000	93¾	1,000	96¼
9,000	93¾	Del & Hud deb 4s, 1916 1,000	97½
111,000 adjt 4½s 4,000	82	10,000	97¾
5,000	82¼	Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s 1,000	67¼
1,000	85	5,000	67
Can Pac 4s 2,000	91¾	Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	82¾
2,000 s10f	91¾	Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000	71¾
Chi, M & St P Sd 4s 1,000	89¾	12,000	72
Chi, M & St P Terminal 5s 3,000	100½	5,000 reg	71¾
Chi & E Ill con 6s 1,000	107¼	Erie Pa col tr 4s 1,000	80¼
Chi Gt West 4s 11,000	70¾	Erie cv 4s, Ser A 5,000	78¾
Chi, M & St P gen 4½s 2,000	101¼	10,000	78¼
10,000	101¼	Series B 1,000	72
10,000	100¾	1,000	72¼
10,000	100¾	Gt Nor ref 4½s 5,000	100

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's 50th Consecutive Dividend

SECURITIES:—First Mortgages on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Department Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small. SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of BELLE TERRE ESTATES, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the company, No. 30 East 42d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 13th day of January, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 11 o'clock A. M.
New York, December 22d, 1913.
WELLINGTON E. BULL, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of eight Directors of this institution will be held on the second Monday of January, the 12th inst., at four o'clock P. M., in the office of the corporation, Room No. 413, in the Terminal Building, No. 103 Park Avenue, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.s
GUY VAN AMRINGE, WILLIAM E. VERPLANCK, CHARLES S. JESUP } Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.
New York, December 2, 1913.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 238 Broadway, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 10th, 1914, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 14th, 1914.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK TAXICAB COMPANY:
Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Taxicab Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 735 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, January 15th, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.
A. W. MACKINTOSH, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 29th, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HAVEMEYER REAL ESTATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, at 3:15 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be presented at said meeting.
JOHN R. WOOD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 11, 1913.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD. Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank
New York, December 29th, 1913.
The annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 830 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] LEIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to Jan. 14.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Security Bank of New York.
No. 1 East 14th Street,
New York, Dec. 29, 1913.
The Annual Election for the Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house Tuesday, January 13, 1914, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.
A resolution will be offered at this meeting to decrease the number of directors.
LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Gardiner-Lucas Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City, on Jan. 12th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
C. E. GARDINER, Jr., Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
New York, December 22nd, 1913.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the banking house, 49-51 West 33rd Street, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 13, 1913.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 10, 1913.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, December 29th, 1913.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1914, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Assistant Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cimiotti Unhairing Co. will be held at its office, 413 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 21st, at 10 A. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.
GUSTAV CIMIOTTI, Treas.

Annual meeting of stockholders of Hamilton Fire Insurance Company will be held at its office Monday, January 12, 1914, at 2 P. M., for election of Directors and transaction of other business as may come before the meeting.
ARTHUR LENSSEN, JR., Secretary.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank.
New York, December 30th, 1913.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, Nos. 683-5 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1914, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CRUSE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, at twelve o'clock noon.
C. T. KOCH, Secretary.

THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY'S Annual Stockholders' Meeting and Election will be held from noon to 1 o'clock January 13th, 1914, at 84 William Street, New York, by order of Directors.
JOHN D. DUDLEY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., January 8, 1914.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1913, a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 2, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 31, 1914.
The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 2, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on January 31, 1914.
The transfer books will not close.
C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1913.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; and a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 27, 1913; both payable January 10, 1914.
Checks will be mailed.
J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
San Francisco, January 6, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 470.
The Board of Directors has to-day declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) Cents Per Share, payable January 26, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 20, 1914. Checks will be mailed by the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK, Secretary.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.
New York, December 23, 1913.
A dividend of $2 per share on the Common Stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable February 2, 1914, to stockholders of record January 12, 1914.
H. RAPHAEL, Treasurer.

MUTUAL FILM CORPORATION.
The ninth monthly dividend of ½% upon the common capital stock of this corporation and an extra dividend of ½% upon the common stock have been declared, payable on January 15, 1914, to stockholders of record January 10, 1914.
Dated January 2, 1914.
CHARLES J. HITE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated January 3rd, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000, in the year 1913, in trust for the sinking fund created by said trust, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders for the amount of $12,000 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2nd day of February, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."
Dated December 29th, 1913.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Notice of Issue and Sale of Warrants
Notice is hereby given of the intention of The Board of Public Instruction for St. Lucie County, Florida, to issue interest-bearing coupon warrants in the aggregate sum of $75,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st of each year. Said warrants will be dated January 1st, 1914, and will be payable fifteen years after date. One of said warrants will be for $5,000.00, 10 for $1,000 each and 120 for $500 each. Said warrants will be issued for the purpose of constructing and equipping a Public High School Building for the County of St. Lucie, located at Fort Pierce, Florida. Said warrants will be issued and sold to the highest bidder for cash at 2 o'clock P. M., on February 3d, 1914. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for $500.00.
For further information, address J. W. Hodge, Secretary Board Public Instruction, Pierce, Florida.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM & CO.,
Bankers,
435 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the title of Graham & Co. expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued under the same firm name by
HOWARD B. GRAHAM,
LEWIS H. PARSONS,
HENRY P. VAUX.
December 31, 1913.

SAVINGS BANKS.

American Savings Bank
115 WEST 42D ST.
(Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.)
Hours 9 to 4; also Mondays 6 to 8 P. M.
Dividend at rate of 3½% per annum.
Deposits to January 10th, 1914, draw interest from January 1, 1914.
JOHN V. IRWIN, Pres. DAVID ORR, Sec'y.
WM. H. HAZELTON, Treas.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

To Revise Customs Regulations.

The new tariff law has brought so many new questions of administration to the front that the Treasury Department has appointed a committee to revise the customs regulations, which are furnished to officials throughout the country as a guide in the discharge of their duties. Many regulations rendered unnecessary by the new law will be dropped, while others will have to be added or revised. The last revision occupied the best part of four years, but Asstant Secretary Hamlin is hopeful that the present revision can be completed within a year.

***

Chinese Raw Silk Prices Advance.

Cables received in the local raw silk market from Shanghai in the last day or two say that the market there is exceedingly firm. China steam filatures have advanced sharply, and reelers are offering sparingly, because of the high cost of cocoons. Tsatlee cross-reels and improved rereels are very strong as to price. The Canton market has also advanced, under heavy buying by European manufacturers, and the principal holders have withdrawn their offerings. The Yokohama market reopened on Tuesday with the situation quiet and prices firm at previous levels. European buying has been active at Milan in the last few days. At New York prices show an upward tendency, with a good spot demand in evidence.

***

Pennsylvania Coal Output Heavier.

Final production reports for 1913 show that the year's output of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania totaled 69,-069,628 tons, or nearly 5,500,000 tons more than in 1912. This amount was about 885,000 tons less than in 1911, when a high record was made, but the shortage was due to the suspension of mining last Spring while a new agreement was being drawn up with the mine workers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTON STREETS.
New Entrance 300 Fulton St.
Brooklyn Savings Bank
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1914 (payable on and after Jan. 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank
Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn
Notice is hereby given that on and after the 20th day of January, 1914, interest at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of January, 1914, may be entitled thereto.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will draw interest from January 1.
E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PASTELL, Cashier.
BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'G, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York
TWO-HALF INTEREST DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1913.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000, payable on and after JANUARY 19, 1914.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1914.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (109th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum.
Credited January 1, 1914, and payable on and after Thursday, January 15, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10 draws interest from January 1, 1914.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
William G. Ross, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1913. On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th, 1914.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1913.
NOTICE.
Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1914, will draw interest from January 1st. BUT IN FUTURE there will be no "dull" allowance, and to draw interest from April 1st, July 1st, or October 1st, or January 1st, deposits must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
121st DIVIDEND
New York, December 9th, 1913.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913, at the rate of
Three and One-Half Per Cent Per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21st, 1914.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
E. SHERER, Sec. R. D. ANDREWS, Asst. Sec.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.
Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
4% per annum
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st. Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., including Saturdays.
J. Heynen, Sec'y. F. A. Ringler, Pres.

Total shipments of anthracite coal from Pennsylvania last month amounted to 5,062,618 tons, which amount was somewhat smaller than similar shipments in December, 1912. Of the December, 1913, total the Lehigh Valley Railroad carried 1,062,578 tons. The Philadelphia & Reading Railway was second in the tonnage carried and the Lackawanna was third.

***

Decision on Bulk Sales Law.

According to General Letter No. 7 of the National Association of Credit Men, wholesalers doing business in Nebraska will do well to study a recent Supreme Court decision in that State affecting the Nebraska Bulk Sales law. Commenting on the decision the letter, in part, says:

The decision has special interest because it declares that a sale consummated without conformity to the act is absolutely void, regardless of the existence of fraud in the transaction, and allows the goods transferred to be seized by execution in the hands of the purchaser. The Nebraska law differs from most bulk sales statutes because it declares such sales "absolutely void," unless the prescribed procedure is followed. The words used in most cases are "presumptively void," in which case there must be a trial to prove that the sale was actually void before the creditors have any right to seize the transferred stock of goods in payment of their accounts.

Trade Failures in 1913.

Classification of the failures for 1913, according to R. G. Dun & Co., shows that, with the exceptions of milling and bakers and liquors and tobacco, there were more suspensions in every one of the fifteen different manufacturing occupations. The largest increase, numerically, was in the miscellaneous group, where the defaults showed a growth of no less than 162, and in lumber, carpenters, &c., there was an expansion of 94 failures. The next most unfavorable exhibit was made by machinery and tools, in which the gain was 54, while 47 more reverses occurred in clothing and millinery, and in glass and earthenware the difference was 26. The increases in other directions were not so marked, and in milling and bakers and liquors and tobacco the decreases amounted to 30 and 10 defaults, respectively.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The importation of playing cards into Spain is prohibited by law. In 1912 an internal revenue tax was collected on 2,478,581 packs of cards, and during the same year 3,116,219 packs were exported to South American countries. Cards are made in two styles—French and Spanish.

According to the New Zealand customs returns the imports of playing cards in 1912 totaled 1,062,578 packs, valued at $5,631, of which the United States furnished 78,854 packs, valued at $5,626. Exports were valued at $14.

The eleventh annual International Automobile Exhibition at Prague this year 1914 is to take place from April 12 to 19 in the Royal Tiergarten at Prague. There will be exhibited automobiles of all kinds, motor busses, motor trucks, motor cycles, motor boats, motors and parts thereof, and aeroplanes; also, all tools and utensils used in the manufacture of motor cars.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALBANY GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1913.	Increase.
4th week December	$185,451	*$396
Month of December	506,027	$7,235
Dec. 1-Dec. 31	2,852,782	211,898

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

4th week December	956,480	64,067
Month of December	3,125,266	148,272
July 1-Dec. 31	18,587,894	622,762

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

4th week December	333,516	*18,124
Month of December	968,885	12,684
July 1-Dec. 31	5,468,865	283,406

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week December	18,469	1,093
Month of December	57,015	885
July 1-Dec. 31	373,295	29,216

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

4th week December	607,208	39,525
Month of December	2,201,974	36,376
July 1-Dec. 31	12,156,771	501,602

*Decrease.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for November—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	$27,881	$27,019	$27,220
Net	119,436	108,614	97,437
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,614	18,554	16,610
5 mos. gross	1,435,684	1,327,808	1,423,434
Net	516,778	455,778	527,788
Sur. aft. chgs.	50,378	*4,052	83,186

*Deficit.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for November—

Mileage	2,585	2,560	2,559
Freight rev	1,693,057	1,782,885	1,601,854
Pass. rev	224,087	234,058	404,187
Total op. rev	2,202,365	2,322,694	2,090,416
Mt. of way	265,545	289,230	816,218
Mt. of equip	379,451	370,000	351,376
Trans. exp	907,745	730,868	752,297
Total op. exp	1,487,600	1,480,409	1,502,745
Taxes	97,000	93,750	78,000
Oper. income	663,809	784,912	502,886
Five months:			
Freight rev	8,058,164	8,413,622	7,767,900
Pass. revenue	2,781,308	2,598,974	2,540,858
Total op. rev	11,314,810	11,522,007	10,755,721
Mt. of way	1,806,294	1,631,150	1,635,928
Mt. of equip	1,960,803	1,920,550	1,779,847
Transp. exp	3,882,418	3,537,814	3,621,821
Total op. exp	7,644,389	7,625,007	7,562,898
Taxes	466,600	388,750	364,000
Opera. income	3,222,019	3,529,967	2,886,611

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for November (Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada)—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	$724,000	$726,300	*$2,300
Net	146,000	146,650	*650
5 mos. gross	3,976,750	3,835,800	140,950
Net	1,088,700	992,800	95,900

Canadian Atlantic Railway Co.:

Gross	41,200	45,900	*4,600
Deficit	2,950	2,500	5,450
5 mos. gross	219,200	221,700	*2,500
Deficit	20,450	18,800	24,250

Grand Trunk Western:

Gross	118,600	127,600	*9,000
Net	15,350	19,950	*4,600
5 mos. gross	637,300	628,200	11,600
Net	90,200	111,900	*21,650

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:

Gross	49,700	50,000	*300
Net	6,500	9,400	*2,900
5 mos. gross	232,900	225,400	7,400
Net	26,000	11,550	14,450

*Decrease. †Surplus.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	3,817	3,816	3,398
Gross	$3,078,886	$3,293,224	$2,691,788
Net aft. tax	797,632	1,149,585	662,223
5 mos. gross	14,648,496	14,652,794	12,986,018
Net aft. tax	3,782,882	4,719,724	3,139,929

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for November—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
Gross	5,669,633	5,920,068	*280,385
Net after tax	1,178,823	1,651,080	*472,857
Other income	172,467	140,701	112,776
Total income	1,641,300	2,001,381	*360,081
Def. aft. chgs.	230,942	†41,625	672,567
5 mos. gross	29,744,393	30,945,140	*1,200,747
Net after tax	7,819,232	10,753,196	*2,933,963
Other income	1,329,909	2,082,591	247,318
Total income	10,149,141	12,835,786	*2,686,645
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,155,938	4,980,621	*3,824,683

*Decrease. †Surplus.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	2,036	2,019	2,005
Gross	3,675,055	3,550,503	3,258,598
Net	1,224,435	1,258,967	1,192,518
Other income	172,558	172,497	339,942
Total income	1,397,294	1,431,464	1,226,777
Chgs. and tax.	519,141	455,897	385,754
Surplus	878,153	975,567	841,023
5 mos. gross	19,354,849	18,572,426	16,728,327
Net	6,487,834	6,794,616	6,265,682
Other income	669,135	486,237	290,348
Total income	6,856,969	7,280,853	6,550,029
Chgs. and tax.	2,474,687	2,298,300	2,374,969
Surplus	4,413,282	4,982,644	4,175,960

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

Gross	65,912	62,366	*39,909
Net after tax	27,302	32,625	*4,190
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,377	9,131	*20,147
5 mos. gross	316,280	287,960	215,271
Net after tax	95,350	65,795	15,920
Sur. aft. chgs.	10,844	†13,812	*90,379

*Deficit.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Jan. 1, 1914, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
58 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
107TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1913, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1913, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after January 19th, 1914.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1914.
H. E. TURNER, President.
GEORGE KOCH, Secretary.

FAVORS 5% RATE INCREASE.

Justice to Railroads Demands It, Says the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce went on record yesterday as favoring the 5 per cent. advance in freight rates asked for the Eastern railroads of the United States. A resolution presented by Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, was unanimously adopted. It read:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York express its gratification that the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken up for consideration and decision the question of sanctioning an advance in railroad rates; and the Chamber believes that the shippers of the country, many of the largest of whom are represented in its membership, now feel that a prompt advance would be not only an act of justice to the railroads but also beneficial to the entire business of the United States.

In a preamble to the resolution the committee called attention to the fact that since its adoption of a similar resolution in April, 1912, the financial burden of the railroads had been increased by advances in the wages of labor and in the cost of materials, repairs and supplies to the further impairment of their net earnings.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Incorporated to-day:

Associated Cigar Stores of Am., Syracuse; $250,000. C. L. Ackerson, J. R. Gilfillan, G. W. Stevens.

Breakstone Brothers; butter, cheese, poultry; $200,000. Morris Imac, Jos. Breakstone, 62 W. 124 St.

Sawyer Stearns Streeter Drilling Corp., Buffalo; $100,000. R. A. Streeter, G. L. and G. A. Stearns, Hamburg.

Charles J. Levy, Inc.; flowers, feathers, fabrics; $50,000. H. A. Arrens, J. and Miriam Levy, 493 12 St., B'klyn.

Algier Shoe Mfg. Co.; shoes, boots, leather articles; $50,000. J. J. Blanchfield, A. J. and W. J. Algaier, 136 Shaw Av., Queens.

D. Kark & Son; pickles, sauerkraut; $25,000. A. O. Betty and Osiah Kark, 95 James St.

Afro-American Expos. and Nat Fair; $25,000; S. H. Clark, J. H. Reese, Jones Gresham, 1,789 Bergen St., B'klyn.

Pildoras Nacionales Corp.; medicines; $25,000. E. J. Johnson, E. W. Leavenworth, Richard Krause, 681 W. 170 St.

Sam Bernstein & Co.; Kingston; clothing, &c.; $50,000. Martha, Sam, and Flora Bernstein, 62 W. 119 St., N.

A. N. Gitterman Corp., Bronx; real estate brokerage; $15,000. E. A. Weinstein, P. M. Clear, A. N. Gitterman, 149 B'way.

Richter Leblang Co.; pens, novelties, mdse.; $15,000. Hy Kohn, David Richter, Jos. Leblang, 501 Cathedral Parkway.

Mayon Realty Co.; $10,000.

L. and Solomon Tim, 10 E. 82d St.

Regent Billiard Academy, Albany; $10,000. J. A. Thompson, J. Corscadden, P. J. Dolan.

Manhattan Brass & Electrical Co.; $14,000. Harry Hoffman, Sam and Hy. Denemark, 147 McKibbin St., B'klyn.

Carroll Towing Co., Hempstead; $15,000. Catherine, John, Martin Carroll.

Inter-State Park Ferry Co.; $10,000. C. E., H. L. and E. H. Pearsall, Yonkers.

Baker Farms, White Plains; realty cont., gen. mdse.; $10,000. W. G. Rowe, W. A. and G. F. Baker.

Capital Increases: Zunner Machines Co., Rochester, $35,000 to $60,000. Paragon Metal Cap Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $50,000; McLaren Knitting Co., Hudson, $10,000 to $125,000.

Capital reduction: Vergo Drug Co., Buffalo, $250,000 to $210,000. Authorized: Denken Realty Improvement Contracting & Construction Co., Wilmington; $250,000. Rep. K. T. Barnaby, Mad. Av. and 42d St.

Dissolution: Carolina Drainage Co., N. Y.; Flatbush Open-air Carpet Cleaning Works.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 313 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,309. LEATHER, SHOE LACES, BUTTONS, AND DRESSINGS.—A firm in the Near East desires to communicate with American manufacturers of box calf, enameled, and patent leathers, colored velvets, and glazed kids; also shoe buttons, laces, and dressings.

12,310. FIBER CEMENT, OR CEMENT BOARDS.—A firm doing an import and export business desires samples and free on board prices on "fiber cement," or "cement boards," of Am. mfg.

12,311. WOODWORKING MACHINERY.—An American living abroad intends to establish a small planing mill for the manufacture of doors, window frames, shutters, moldings, &c. He states that he will invest about $2,500 in woodworking machinery and requests catalogues and quotations free on board steamer N. Y., 25 per cent. with order and balance against documents on arrival of the machinery.

12,312. UPPER LEATHER AND HARDWARE.—A commission agent is desirous of securing the agency of several mfrs. of different kinds of upper leather. The value of the annual import of upper leather is about $200,000. He is also interested in small hardware of every kind, and will be pleased to receive catalogues.

12,313. OILS AND GREASES.—Tenders requested by the Direcion General de Propiedades e Impuestos for supplying the Arrayanes mines, owned by the Spanish Government, with oils and greases needed for the year, the value of which is not to exceed $10,222. All specifications are on file in the Direccion General de la Mina de Arrananes, Linares, Spain, and in the Direccion de la Hacienda de Jaen, Jaen, Spain, where they may be obtained through direct correspondence in Spanish. Proposals must be submitted through a resident agent before Jan. 17.

12,314. CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS.—A firm at a European port now handling fruits, syrups, oils, &c., on commission wants dried and canned fruits from Calif.

12,315. SHOES.—A firm of Germany desires to obtain the general agency of one or more manufacturers of shoes for men, women, and children.

CREDITORS TAKE CONTROL.

May Reorganize Marshall Hat Interests—Head of Firm Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the creditors of James Marshall & Brothers, large hat manufacturers, held here, and at which John S. Brayton, President of the First National Bank, was Chairman, a committee was appointed to take charge of James Marshall's affairs pending a possible reorganization. This committee consists of Daniel G. Tenney, and A. Wimpfheimer of New York, representing the merchandise creditors; Ralph May of Boston, and John S. Brayton of this city.

This action was due to the absence of Mr. Marshall from business, due to illness. Affiliated with the Marshall interests are the North American Hat Company, New England Fur Company, Bay State Shellac Company, Bristol County Hat Company, Old Colony Hat Company, and T. J. Creighton & Co.

Richard P. Borden, an attorney, representing the Marshall interests, presented to the creditors a detailed statement of the affairs of all the interests with which James Marshall was connected. Mr. Borden explained that the reason for calling the meeting was to allay any fears in the minds of creditors caused by the enforced absence of Mr. Marshall from business.

Daniel G. Tenney of C. H. Tenney & Co. and Adolph Wimpfheimer of Adolph Wimpfheimer & Co. were unwilling to comment yesterday on the condition of James Marshall & Brothers, but it was learned from another source that the firm was thought to be solvent. The assets, which were said to consist largely of factory properties, were estimated at $2,000,000 to $3,500,000, while the liabilities were put at $500,000 to $600,000.

DUTY ON SILK STRINGS.

Treasury Department Puts It Higher Than on Other Kinds.

The Treasury Department has solved another of the many perplexing questions of classification resulting from the enactment of the new tariff law, by deciding that musical instrument strings of silk are properly dutiable as manufactures of silk at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 218 of the law.

Paragraph 366 provides for manufactures of catgut, whipgut, or worngut, including strings for musical instruments, while paragraph 373 provides for strings for musical instruments composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal. A question has arisen whether silk strings for musical instruments fall within either of these paragraphs. Owing to the uncertainty in customs circles and among import

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decision on Children's Books and Post Cards.

The Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a protest by the Universal Shipping Company, Chicago, and held that so-called "Jolly Kid" books were properly assessed by the Collector at the rate of 6 cents per pound under Paragraph 412, Tariff act of 1909, as lithographic books for children. The books, which contain pictures of animals, with descriptive verse, were claimed by the importer at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for books not specially provided for.

The board sustained a protest by W. Van Doorn, New York, who imported books of travel intended for gratuitous private circulation by the Holland-America Line. Collector Malone exacted duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff, as books not specially provided for. Exemption was claimed under Paragraph 517, as books for private distribution.

The F. W. Woolworth Company, New York, succeeded in a controversy over the classification under the old law of postcards. Duty was taken at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 415, as cards printed by a process other than lithographic and embossed. Entry was granted as printed matter at 25 per cent. under Paragraph 416.

R. F. Downing & Co., New York, were sustained in a claim for duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem on importations found to be machine tools. The Collector said that the assessment at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal was erroneous.

188,850 IDLE FREIGHT CARS.

Number Increased 87,305 in Last Two Weeks of December.

A decided slump in railway freight business is indicated in the American Railway Association's latest idle car report. The surplus of cars on the lines in this country and Canada on Jan. 1, 1914, was 188,850, an increase of 87,305 over the number reported two weeks earlier.

The continuance of warm weather, causing a big decrease in coal consumption, resulted in an increase in idle coal cars of 36,100 over the 36,435 reported on Dec. 15. The Jan. 1 surplus was the largest in more than twelve months, comparing with 17,058 a year ago.

Pensacola Bank Suspends Payment.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 8.—Failure of the First National Bank of Pensacola to open its doors for business today was explained by officials of the bank as due to the withdrawal yesterday of the accounts of a number of depositors. These withdrawals, it was pointed out, probably resulted from the fact that Crow, Rudolph & Co., Liverpool lumber brokers, had issued a statement of their inability to pay drafts for approximately $500,000 held by the bank. The last report on the condition of the bank showed its capital at $500,000, deposits $1,349,782, gross assets $2,951,800.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat declined ¼ to ⅝c, and corn continued to show weakness, losing from 1⅜ to 1⅝c a bushel. Oats was heavy at the close. Cotton fluctuated narrowly, ending the day net unchanged to 5 points lower. Provisions and cotton oil were firm.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again showed signs of underlying firmness, but the weakness in corn discouraged buying, and, after holding steady during the greater part of the day, prices sagged off late and closed with net losses of ⅛@⅜c. The foreign markets were irregular, but, on the whole, fairly steady, notwithstanding an easier tone to the spot position and prospects of larger shipments from the Argentine. Buenos Aires was steady and unchanged at 121 for nearby, with holders less disposed to make sales, and Liverpool cabled that Japan was in the market for Australian cargoes.

Private advices from the Northwest said that leading milling interests were good buyers of wheat, and that the export demand for flour was much improved, but, according to a dispatch from The Northwestern Miller, mills found a very slow trade last week, only one large mill reporting flour sales in excess of 50 to 65 per cent. of the output.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1c. elevator, domestic, and $1.01⅛, f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾c, f. o. b., and No. 2 hard Winter, 98c, f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	98¾	98¼	98¼	98⅝	98 15-16
July	....	....	94½	94⅝	90¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	91¾	91	91¼	92¾	
July	87⅞	87	87¼	88⅝	90½
September	....	....	....	....	89¾

CORN.

The corn market was again under pressure of liquidation and prices at the close were 1⅜ to 1⅝c net lower. The cash situation in the West showed further weakness and the foreign markets were weak and lower. The cash demand at the seaboard is being supplied largely by Argentina at present and a sale was reported yesterday of a parcel of Argentine corn to Montreal, all rail from New York. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 2,550,000 bushels, compared with 1,233,000 last week and 2,889,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 66½c, cost, insurance, freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	66⅝	65¼	65¼	66⅜	50⅜
July	65¼	64⅜	64⅝	65¼	51⅛
September	..	..	..	..	52⅜

OATS.

The oats market showed some individual firmness, prices early in the day advancing ¼ to ⅜c. on small offerings and buying by commission houses, prompted by reports of a fair cash demand in the West for American standard oats and on moderate receipts, but values gave way in sympathy with corn and closed ¼ to ⅝c net lower. The cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 44½ to 45c.; No. 2, 43¼ to 46c.; No. 3, 44 to 45c.; No. 4, 43⅛ to 44¼c.; ordinary clipped white, 43⅛ to 45c.; fancy clipped white, 45 to 47c., all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	....	....	37⅜	....	....
May	39⅝	39	39¼	39⅝	38⅜
July	35¾	35¼	35¼	35⅝	33¾
September	..	..	..	..	33⅝

COTTON.

The cotton market was very quiet yesterday and prices fluctuated within a range of 5 or 6 points. Possibly the holiday in New Orleans restricted business here to some extent, but local traders quite generally regarded the dullness as indicating that scattering accounts had previously been well evened up in preparation for the census report due at the opening this morning. The market opened steady at a decline of 1@2 points, and after some irregularity sold 5@6 points under the closing figures of Wednesday. After the close abroad offerings were a little less active, and prices, and partial rallies occurred on covering, with the close steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower.

There were continued reports of a better export demand, part of which was said to be for low grades in the South. Private cables from Liverpool said that moderate hedge selling there had been offset by American buying. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to 3-16c higher; generally unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and nominal at 12.35c for middling uplands, and $1.01⅛, f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾c, f. o. b., and No. 2 hard Winter, 98c, f. o. b.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	98¾	98¼	98¼	98⅝	98 15-16
July	....	94½	94⅝	90¾	....

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	91¾	91	91¼	92¾	
July	87⅞	87	87¼	88⅝	90½
September	..	..	..	..

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

FEDERAL.

SUPREME COURT.—Gertrude R. Keegan of Binghamton, N. Y., admitted to practice.

640—Samuel Gompers et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, v. the United States.—Argument concluded for the plaintiffs in error and appellants.

710—USA, plaintiff in error, vs. Hardaway Young.—Submitted for the plaintiff in error. No appearance for the defendant in error.

728—USA, plaintiff in error, v. Thos. E. Brents, and

729—USA, plaintiff in error, v. Everet E. Van Wert.—Submitted for the plaintiff in error. No appearance for the defendant in error.

727—USA, plaintiff in error, vs. Willis N. Birdsall.—Argument commenced for the defendant in error.

Day call for Jan. 9: Nos. 727, 760, 750, 458, 595, 707, 787, 798, and 4.

CIRCUIT APPEALS—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—Standard Plunger Elev Co v. Stokes. Same v. same. Wafford v. Press Pub Co. Witzel v. Berman. Doherty v. Tug Britannia. Barnes v. Van Dyck Churchill Co. Same v. same. M of Miller. Olsen v. US Shipping Co. Guaranty Trust Co v. 5th Av Inv Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. B & O R R v. Penn R R. Parker v. Tug Robt Palmer. Cahill v. SS Olympic. Merritt & C D & W Co v. SS Nantucket. H R L'tg Co v. Erie Lighter 119.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Motion calendar.—United Copper Sec Co v. Amal Copper Co. Same v. same. De Francesco v. Italian Imp Co. US v. Mann Dis Co. De Lorde v. Managers' Prod Co. Kaufman v. P R R Co. Sieff v. Gimble Bros. Hormidge v. Eisemann. In re John W McKinnan. Corcoran v. Fox. Thompson v. Barber. Paviowa v. Atwell. Reinthal & Newman v. Stachman. In re Ocean St Nav Co. In re Ocean St Nav Co. In re same. Kintner v. Atlantic Comm Co. Sykes v. Walter. Regnla v. Am Taximeter Co. Marinelli v. United Booking Offices. Dana v. Morgan. Cont Sec Co v. Int R T Co. Same v. same. Francis v. Leonard. Nat'l Elec Sig Co v. Telefunken. Walker v. Lurla. Same v. same. Same v. Grubnean. Same v. same. Parker v. Societe Francaise. Tooker v. Schr Geo F Scanuill. Sloan v. Ridgeway. Lange v. Whist. Edison v. Cont. Chemical Co. In re Schloeme Geilman. Dutch W I Mail v. Merritt & Chapman. Kraijer v. CNY. In re M B Norris. Gen'l Elec Co v. Indep Elec Supply Co. In re Pierre Dupont. Strellwolf v. Andrews. Sharon v. Mason.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CAL.—McCarthy v. W. Union Tel Co. Osborn v. Perry. Driscoll v. Healy.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIV. Ingraham, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ. Non-enumerated motions: Mowbray v. De Forest, New Taxicab Auto Co v. City NY. Lefler v. Oelrichs. Lefler v. Oelrichs, Towle v. Oelrichs, Peixotta v. Board of Education, Hollander v. Kaufman, Blume v. Moller, Uffner v. F L Schafus & Co. N Y C & H R R R v. R B Shimer Co, Central R R of N J v. same, m of Friendlander, Brunn v. Brunn, Young v. Woof, Ortman v. Belley, 1,510 B'way Corp v. "Rectors," Carpenter v. Carpenter. White v. White, Corn v. Suderov. R T Subway Const Co v. Craven, Rasialler v. Hoenninger, Tuthill v. Faber, O'Connor v. Wernoke, Hay v. Brookfield, Stafford v. Washburn, Woodcock v. Teeple.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Litigated motions: N Y, Westchester, &c, Ry v. CNY. Sam Howe Amuse Co v. Maryland Cas. Murphy v. Neptune Bathing Co v. N Y C & H R R R. Johnson v. Ajax-Grieb Rubber Co. Atlas Garage Realty Co v. Diamond. Fred't Starr Cont Co v. Wardwell. Peck v. Hebbard. People ex rel Kelly v. Cropsey. Sainsbury v. Ryan, m. of McMann & Taylor. M. of Ronalds & Johnson Co. Kantrowitz v. Kantrowitz. Nat Surety Co v. Spielberg. Same v. same. Sabino v. CNY. CNY v. Hyman. N Y Art Pub Co v. Mason Henry Press. Foster v. Walt. Ward v. Chelsea Exch Bank. Spooner v Spooner. M. of Scherer. McCarty v. Downes. Burridge v. Commonwealth Trust Co. Same v. same. De Rochemont v. Modern Woodmen of Am. Wasserman v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. Kesler v. Ferguson. Same v. same. Lange v. Dickey. Rice v. Nelson M. of Dayton (Wilson Pl.) M of same (E 175 St.) Gallagher v. Kaufman. Pabst Brew Co v. Sloane. Katz v. Katz. Ashley v. Excelsior Say Bank. Hall v. Doyle. Greenfield v. Greenfield. M. of Carnegie Trust Co. Meyn v. Mooney. Redican v. Interchangeable Magnetic Sign Co. Kramer v. Kramer. Kaplan v. Mendez. 6th Av Shop v. Fox-Striefel & Co. Peavey v. Graham & Gunderhill v. Common-wealth Tr Co v. Merc Tr Co. Wolf v. Arnold Realty Co. Wieszt v. Wieszt. Kimbark v. Waldemar Company. Goddard v. Yerkes. Tripler v. Fairchild, Rambant v. Tevis, Coffin v. same. Lockstein v. Soule, Commandos Realty Co v. Harding, Lenox Const Co v. N Y Telephone Co, Spreen v. Erie R R. 20th St Realty Co v. Pfaelzer, Calvert v. Calvert, Alexander v. Friedman, M of Werner, Greenfield v. Greenfield, Steinberg v. Forward Assn. Case v. Walter, Hart v. Mortgage Co of Am, Shelford Est v. Marsden. Spiegelman v. Spiegelman. Colston v. Forbes Paper Co. CNY v. W Green & Co. Levene v. Levene, M of Feigenbaum, M of same, Hervalsky v. Wheeler, Murphy v. Bishop, Gilman v. Keystone Mfg Charcoal Co, Schnaier v. Jackson, Weiss v. Frank, Schrecongost v. Comstock, Weiskopf v. Stiner, Brit-Am Cigar Stores Co v. St Joan, Overlander v. Lee, Ebner v. Moltz Trimming Mfg Co., Schrecongost v. Comstock, Riverside Bk v. Auto Import Co, Archer v. Turbo Elec Const Co. Conwell v. Dachschlager Co. Elliott v. Elliott, Shotland v. Kelly, Cong and Chebra, &c., v. Scheff, M of Goldberger, Fox v. Striefel & Co v. 5th Av Shop. Porter v. Robinson, Public Bk v. Isaacs Realty Co. Same v. same. Part II.—Guy, J.—Ex parte business. Part III.—Newburger, J.—Motions: Graham v. Graham, Sason v. Sason, Roth v. Roth, Friedman v. Friedman, Katz v. Katz, Finkelstein v. Finkelstein, Joseph v. Joseph. Preferred Casualty Life Ins & Trust Co v. Dooper. Same v. same, Jackson v. Davis. General calendar: Case on. Hill v. Carroll, Chelsea Ex Bk v. Simon, Cavallaro v. Frugone B & P Print Co. Lee v. Lee, Alsop v. Mackbuch, New v. Burnett, Shapiro v. Shapiro, Van Arsdale v. Mayer, Soukos v. Realty Estates of Linden, Van Hofe v. Glassar, Brown v. McNulty, Rothenberg v. Pines, Ingraham v. Hughes. Case on. Part VI.—Cardozo, J.—Certiorari cases: People ex rel R Y C & H R R R v. Purdy, Same v. same. Case on. Part IV., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Davis, J.—Trial Cal. G P Simonelli, Morris Berg, William H Maginnis, Anna Tesar. Case on. Part II.—Erlanger, J.—Stevens v. Minsker Real Est Co. Barry v. Griot. Cameron v. U S Metal Products Co. Condit v. Di Sabitto. Mertens v. Dyer. Packard v. Little. Hyman v. Esser. Manning v. Joiner. Oatman v. Sisson. United State Bank v. Monchinski. Jennings v. Martin Tully Const Co. Weidman v. Senior. Same v. same. Sullivan v. Cheney. Tullman v. Arns. Stevens v. Radin. Van Vorst v. Strong. Case on. Part III.—Amend, J.—Case on. Caprizzio v. New England Ry. No day cal. Part IV.—Cohalan, J.—Muhlig v. Rebhan. Roggen v. Hawkes. Ackerman v. Hawkes. Shatzoff v. B'klyn Union El R R. Peters v. Michael. Bass v. Interborough R T Co. Formanek v. 3d Av R R. Graef v. N Y Rys. Lundihn v. De Blasco. Bitzi v. Bradley Cont Co. Case on. Part V.—Dugro, J.—Wadleigh v. Tonkin. Morohan v. Giguere. Palazzo v. B'klyn Heights R R. Goniado v. Flita Const Co. Case on. Part VI.—Gavegan, J.—Cacazzo v. Teberofsky. Lifshitz v. Meadows. Banks, Jr, v. Rosello. Banks, Jr, v. Rosello. Case on. Part VII.—Delaney, J.—P Di Maggio v. CNY. G Di Maggio v. same. Benja v. B'klyn, Q Co & Sub R R. Mendivel v. Kalm. Same v. Regan. Menachi v. Kalm. Same v. Regan. Graziadio v. Bretey. Clear.

PART VIII.—Brady, J.—Case to be sent from other parts. Case on. Part IX.—Ford, J.—Cushman v. Brick Ice Co. Same v. same. Newmark v. Int'l Trust Co. Dressler v. Neubergert. Frank v. Berkowitz. Levy v. McKettrick. Gottlieb v. City Borough Rty Co. Dolan v. N Y Rys. Slade v. Dominick. Siessinger v. Nassau Elec R R Co. Benderman v. Glassberg. Clear. Part X.—Blanchard, J.—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. Romer v. N Y C & H R R R Co. Augustine v. Schaefer. Fine v. Bonwit, Teller & Co. Fink v. same. Welfly v. Solomon. Wert v. Morris. Dargan v. Kalb. Stumpf v. Burns. Williams v. Brooklyn Hts R R. Konney v. Morgan's La & Tex R R. Case on. Part XI.—Goff, J.—Gavan v. CNY. Gebelsan v. CNY. Kahnwaller v. N Y Ed Co. Wasserman v. N Y Rys. Crowe-Jones v. Wm. Rickey & Co. Harris v. Reed. Case on. Part XII.—Hendrick, J.—Keit v. Forward Assn. Carberry v. Int R T Co. Van Wyck v. Ehret. Zimmer v. Freund. Balestier v. Tribune Assn. C. McKeon v. Sherman. W. McKean v. same. Case on. Part XIII.—No day calendar. Part XIV.—Philbin, J.—Clements v. Arthur. McDonald v. Vermilye. Joyner v. Pulsifer. Clear. Part XV.—Whitaker, J.—Williams v. CNY. Young v. Barich. Hartnett v. Spannaus. Cohen v. Bean. Mayer v. Monzo. Levine v. Excelsior Live Co. Same v. Barrett. Case on. Part XVI. Donnelly, J.—La Chicotte v. CNY. Meier v. Stegmeter. Jacobs v. Morrison. Scanlon v. Carrollan. Case on.

Part XVII.—Pendleton, J.—Whiting v. Medbury, R. Carle v. Frazee. E. Carle v. Frazee. Salmon v. A. Klipstein Co. Jacobs v. Heinze. Lamson Cons. Store Service Co. v. Billings. Healzer v. Bach Fur Co. Leopoldstadt v. Kann Oriental Bk v. Peet. Stolwein v. Schreinberg. Connolly Auction Co. v. Rae. Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. Margolies v. Turquoise Mining Co. Hirsch v. Freedman Bros. Co. Crogan v. Parsion. Geist v. Isaacs. Miller v. Corker. Conway v. McRae. Rofano v. Rohde. Horton v. Gen. Motors Car. Ely v. Interstate Sec Co. Monroe v. Morrison. Hutchinson v. Smith. Palace Theatre & Realty Co v. Fidelity & Deposit Co of Md. Shlanker v. Tesla. Hofferberth v. Dunkel. Wexler v. Wexler. Mut Trust Co. L V RR v. Deghull. Seybel v. Thorley. Int'l Smokeless Powder, &c. Co v. Honeywell. Thomas v. Thomson. Boedicker v. Schlaeger. Williams v. Helma Co. Crescent Delivery Co v. River Stone Co. Pragner v. Smith. Leiter v. Wager. Govett v. Knoedler. Minzesheimer v. Kohn. N Y Amsen Realization Co v. Denny. Frost. Miller v. Campbell. Minzesheimer v. Walker. Case on.

Part XVIII.—Platzek, J.—Silverstein v. Corona Sanitary Co. Schonwetz v. Strong. McBride v. Strong. Jack v. Strong. Stokes v. Bradley. Weir v. CNY. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion Cal. G A Carls, T A Weston, N S Smith, Ignaz Dabrowski, F P Dalley, S A Knight, J H Kehoe, Israel Sirchuk, Anthoni Mattack, Karel Beran, &c, F C Thomas, Jr, Eliza F Thomas, D C Thomas, W Hellwege, Esther Glaser, H D Eller, Luisa Greco, &c, Lena Hecker, Philip Gotthell, &c, Mary J Scott, Ellen Hendley, J J Scott, Thos Marinowich, G C Murray, Theresa Kucimba, &c, Mary E Kieley, Wilhelmina Frambach, Emma I Franklin, Mary Conway, Sarah Collen, &c, Helen Brien, Philipp Brandsetter, Abram Ruda, Elsie Hughes, Thompson, infants; Ethel J D Slater, Guatelli, infants; Spiegelberg, infants; May, infants; Anna E Dougherty, Ellen Dunne, John Kurak, Ernst Hoffstaetter, G F Cummings, E P Hatch, T B Dale, David Grose, Mary Fall, J J Barry, C H Lollmann, Alice M Connolly, Mary A Whittle, Otto Hann, Sarah N Crane, Walter Crossley, H P Jones, Theresia Tompkins, Sem Schmeiser, Ricardo Rodriguez, &c; Henry Turno, Katherine W Knapp, Frederick Robitscher, J L Kelley, Henry Fink, Sarah Welch, W H Beadleston, Margaretta De Leyer, C V Burke, J P Doyle, H T Johnson, Harriet E Sparling, Ida Meyer, Jos Kisicik, Bertrand L Wells, Matilda Pinner, W D Du Bois, Gerson Hyman, Elizabeth S Clark, G F Cummings, I T Parmelee. Wills for Probate.—Michael Quigley, Henry Male, Catherine Durand, Mary H Suger, Ludwig A Sommer, Arnold Pahlow, L L Judson, Jennie L Wright.

City Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Schmuck, J., case on III., Delehanty, J., case on; IV., Smith, J., case on; V., Lynch, J., case on; VI., Finnelle, J., case on; VII., McAvoy, J., case on; VIII., La Fetra, J. Baruch v. Geer. Hercik v. Schwartz. Haar v. N Y Rys. Sird v. Mach. Ehrgott v. Wulse Mfg Co. Carvelli v. N Y Ry. Reilly v. same. Terespolsky v. Nassau Elec R R. Goldstein v. Zinet. Same v. 1824 St Realty Co. Hogroghian v. Weller. Hatch v. Yoyd. Emerman v. Emerman. Sendar v. Kellogg & T Co v. J. H. Thompson Real Est Co et al. Valeroso v. Florenzo et al. Fensley v. N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co. M of Erasmus St. M of Marks. Ahlstrom v. Ahlstrom. Wilson v. Gimbel Bros. Trouce v. Bklyn Hygeia Ice Co. Dehn v. Roist et al.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Garretson, J.; II., Aspinwall, J.; III., Kelby, J.; IV., Benedict, J.; V., Kelly, J.; VII., Jaycox, J. Spindler v. Luithlen. Bossert v. Gay Const Co. Sterling v. Peale. Schneider v. Meltzer Bros Bwg Co. Peoples Nat Bk v. Manhemhill. Palamowicz v. Mendlowitz. Charles v. Leonard. Wienert v. Eccles Co. McGowan v. C N Y. Gallagher v. Brann. Fagan v. Nassau R R. Tully v. Ev Journal Pub Co. Signorelli v. Carlson Hoisting Co. Rich v. Meurer. Sackett & Wilhelm Co v. Abell et al. Meurer v. Randall. Platt v. Ebisch Paper Box Co. Levison v. Bklyn Union Gas Co. Dutton v. C N Y. Howe v. Nassau R R. McCauley v. Nat Bridge Works. Reilly v. Barrett. Walsh v. Schwesser, Jr. Giacome v. Nevin. Lucks v. Steeplechase Co. The balance over until Jan. 12. Highest number reached on call 2132.

SPECIAL TERM.—Aspinall, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM TRIALS.—Manning, J. No day cal.

CRIMINAL CAL.—Jaycox, J. John Trainor, James Trainor, Herman Freed, Theo Klinge, Edward Burke, James La Callo.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CAL.—Part I., Fawcett, J.—Salvatore Alfieri, Thomas J. Cornell, Tony Rosa, Adam Kugel, Henry Barclay, Charles Stewart, Charles Wilson, and William M Gardner. Part II., Dike, J.—Frank Vetter. Joseph Levine, Harry Cohan, Nicolo Denetto, Leo Finkelshaby, and John Legeo. Part III., Addington, J.—Matteo Zerillo, Joseph White, George Stahl, Jr, Morris Blumberg, William Skidmore, John Mandrocia, Pasquale Gapubranto, Warren Murray, and Paul Turner.

CIVIL CAL.—Part IV., Andrews, J.—Davis v. Hoohman. Rosenberg Realty Co v. Lehman. Nithi v. Cilentano. Flushing Iron Works v. Gabriel. Oxford v. Janpol.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.—Church E Gates & Co v. Nat Fair and Exp Assn. Tarnowski v. Bielonda. Gates v. Culligan. Liquid Carbonic Co v. Cohen. Powers v. Yonkers. Sporhose v. McMahon. Westchester Trust Co v. Kern. Young Bros' Lumber Co v. Christiancy. Goldman v. Krugh. McCleman v. Wittenberg. Nubors v. Haight. Nat Bd of Ossining v. Brown. Hunt v. Granite Springs Water Co. Ryder v. Pres & C of Ossining. McKeenan v. Hill. Mahlstedt v. Coal Lumber Co v. Garrett. Smith v. Gregg. Vermilye v. Dickinson.

County Court.

DAY CAL.—Platt, J.—Davis v. Knierlem. Hillen v. Yonkers.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, J.—Naturalizations. No day cal. Highest number reached on gen. cal. is 290.

County Court.

CRIMINAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—People v. John V Ward. People v. James Stagner. People v. Alex Palkowsky. People v. Adam Szinenzky.

Mechanic Poses as Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Jan. 8.—George Harris, an eighteen-dollar-a-week mechanic of 33 High Street, saw a play of high finance at a theatre here one night this week. The next day he left the house in his Sunday clothes for Madison, N. J. The Paterson police got a telephone message to-day that a man who said he was "a Paterson millionaire" had been living high at a Madison hotel without paying any bills. Two Paterson detectives went over to Madison to investigate, and, recognising Harris, arrested him. He is held on an open charge, pending an investigation of his sanity.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Famous Bijou Theatre on Broadway Sold for $274,000 Less Than Its Assessed Valuation—Buyer for East Side Dwelling—Spirited Bidding for Bronx Borough Lots.

The second sale at auction within less than a year of the famous Bijou Theatre, on the west side of Broadway, just above Thirtieth Street, was held yesterday in the Vesey Street Exchange Rooms by Joseph P. Day.

The sale was the result of foreclosure proceedings instituted by Felix M. Warburg and others against the Bijou Real Estate Company to recover a mortgage of about $438,000. With unpaid taxes the total amount due was close to $482,000. Only two bids were offered and Mr. Warburg, on behalf of the plaintiffs, got the property on a bid of $465,000.

In addition to the theatre plot there were included the two rear plots at 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue. The assessed valuation on the entire plot is $739,500.

The failure to elicit a bid approaching in some degree the assessed value caused some surprise in the auction room, especially in view of the fact that when the same property was offered at voluntary sale last February it was bought for $845,000, the successful bidder then being the Taylor-Sherman Company, acting for the owning interests.

The assessed value then was $760,000, but this year it has been reduced. The property has been held for many years by Sire Brothers and at the time of the sale last February it was stated that it was being held at $1,000,000.

Coming right after the sale of the old dwelling at 41 West Sixteenth Street on the previous day on a bid of $16,000 less than the assessed value, general comment was caused in the apparent depreciation of property in the former active business and amusement centres.

Buyer for East 64th St. Dwelling.

The four-story and basement dwelling 114 East Sixty-fourth Street has been purchased by a client of William B. May & Co., Directors of the Realty Holding Company and the owners of record. The buyer will rebuild the structure, which occupies a lot 17.6 by 100 feet.

Yorkville Theatre Sold and Leased.

The moving picture theatre at 1,439 Third Avenue, on plot 26 by 101.8, just north of Eighty-first Street, has been sold by Max Greenberg, who erected the structure last April to Lester Feigenblatt, and the latter has leased the property for ten years to the Rainbow Amusement Company, of which Mr. Greenberg is President. Since the building was erected it has been enlarged to a seating capacity of 600 persons. The deal was an all cash transaction and Harry Levy acted as the broker in the sale and subsequent lease.

Missionary Sisters Buy House.

The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart have purchased from Thomas J. Mooney the four-story and basement high-stoop private dwelling at 233 East Nineteenth Street. This structure, which occupies a lot 22 by 92, adjoins the property occupied by the Columbus Hospital, and will be connected therewith, thus giving the hospital a frontage of 91 feet on Nineteenth Street and 157 feet on Twentieth.

On a part of the Twentieth Street plot plans were recently filed for a twelve-story addition. Edgar T. Kingsley and Frederick D. Mahoney were the brokers in the transaction.

Resale of Broadway Corner.

A resale of the vacant plot on the southwest corner of Broadway and 212th Street at a substantial advance was reported yesterday by W. F. Johnston, who sold it for G. L. Lawrence to John Rayming Du Pont. The plot fronts 118 feet on Broadway, with an average depth of 143 feet. Mr. Lawrence bought this property several weeks ago from the Alliance Realty Company.

Lively Bidding for Bronx Lots.

There was some lively bidding in the Bronx salesroom yesterday, when Herbert A. Sherman offered fifty-five lots in the Baychester section of the borough. Among the buyers was Samuel Garfinkel of Los Angeles, Cal., who purchased eight parcels, situated on Waring, De Reimer, Palmer, and Stillwell Avenues, at prices aggregating $4,800. Another purchaser was Joseph E. Marx, who took a plot, 175 by 100, on De Reimer Avenue for $1,875. Evans & Keenan paid $4,675 for a plot, 150 by 100 on De Reimer Avenue, 25 feet south of Stillwell Avenue, the same buyer taking the plot, 50 by 100, directly opposite on De Reimer Avenue, which was the first plot sold.

Julia E. Curran bought the single lot on Baychester Avenue, 175 feet south of Mace Avenue, for $255. The plaintiff took in seven parcels, at an aggregate price of $7,125. The last lot sold was 50 by 100, on Palmer Avenue, 100 feet north of Waring Avenue, which was bought by Julia E. Curran for $355, being the owner of the adjoining property.

The sale was conducted by Supreme Court Referee Alderman Hyman Pouker, and was the result of foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Franklin Society for Home Builders vs. Agnes K. Murphy-Mulligan, as defendant, who also took part at various times in the bidding.

Bronx Mortgage Loans.

Wetmore & Atwood have placed two loans, aggregating $76,000, on the new five-story building just completed by the P. J. Dwyer Building Company, located on the west side of Southern Boulevard, 57 feet north of 176th Street.

Brooklyn.

George P. Beebe sold to Emma Betsch for occupancy 339 Washington Avenue, a three-story and basement brownstone private dwelling. The Buckley & Horton Company negotiated the sale.

The dwelling of the late Caroline Barry at 471 Greene Avenue was sold at public auction yesterday in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange by Joseph P. Day for $6,700 to Marcus W. Littell. There are some 400 odd heirs interested in this matter.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold at Hempstead to M. E. Wolff a plot 40 by 100 feet on Henry Street and Tompkins Place; to H. E. Rankin a plot 40 by 100 feet on Henry Street; to J. Dartley a plot 40 by 100 feet on Homan Boulevard. The same company sold at Rosedale to F. C. McMurray a plot 40 by 118 feet on Ocean Avenue.

Staten Island.

La Turette, one of the last of the old Huguenot homesteads on Staten Island, has been sold by Lewis T. Baxter of Nashville, Tenn., to Mrs. Clara Sydney Taylor, a daughter of the late Bishop Potter.

The structure stands on Richmond Hill, overlooking Richmond, S. I., Cornelius G. Kolff negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

—Hughes & Whitby have sold the three-story residence at 142 Gordonhurst Avenue, Montclair, on a plot 60 by 160, for Edward C. O'Neill to W. R. Benton, for $10,000. Also, a large plot, 110 feet on Cooper Avenue by 165 feet deep, to Edward C. O'Neill for $5,000.

A Recent Buyer.

Caleb C. Dula of Yonkers, N. Y., is the buyer of the dwelling 3 West Eighty-first Street, reported sold recently by Mrs. Alice B. Weiffenbach.

330 Tenements in Bronx in 1913.

The annual report of the Building Bureau of the Bronx, as issued yesterday by the new Superintendent, Robert J. Moorehead, showed that during 1913 there were erected in the Bronx 330 tenement structures, at a total cost of about $15,000,000, having accommodations for 7,400 families.

New Brooklyn Transit Line.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company put the new Rogers Avenue line into operation yesterday. Cars of this line began to operate from Avenue F and Flatbush Avenue, through Rogers Avenue, Sterling Place, and then to Washington Avenue, through Washington Avenue to Atlantic Avenue, and down Atlantic Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, ultimately swinging into Fulton Street and returning around Borough Hall loop via Court Street and Livingston Street.

Leases.

Leon A. Rains has negotiated a sixty-three-year lease for the northwest corner of 161st Street and Brook Avenue, with 158 feet frontage on 161st Street, between Dr. Nelson Smith, Jr., and William G. I. Roeder. The lease is upon a flat rental basis, and the aggregate rental for the sixty-three years is close to a quarter-million dollars. Mr. Roeder will improve this property with store and office building.

Milton Natkins has leased the store in the Strand Theatre Building for the Mitchell H. Mark Realty Company to the Strand Confectionery Company for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of $80,000.

Harry Levy has leased for W. L. Cahn a store located at 314 East Thirty-fourth Street to the Ciffer-Landrow Company, Incorporated.

Realty Notes.

The store occupied by the Disney Hat Store, in the Fitzgerald Building, northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, is not included in the space just leased to the Gray Drug Company, which took the corner store and additional space early in the week on a long-term lease. The Disney store is the second one from the immediate corner store.

The Supreme Court has granted permission to Percival Kuhne and others to sell the four-story dwelling at 22 West Fifty-sixth Street to Robert Fridenberg for $72,500. The house occupies a lot 22 by 100.5, located 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

To-day at noon at the Vesey Street salesroom Joseph P. Day will offer, at Supreme Court foreclosure sale, 53 Vesey Street, between Church and Greenwich Streets, a five-story brick loft building with store, on a lot 25 by 82.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1237-1289, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x284.5, to 6th Av, (502-504,) x42.2x 248.5. Factory, theatre and two 4-story tenements and stores; F. M. Warburg et al. against Bijou Real Estate Co. et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; O. N. Jacoby, referee; due, $437,873.48; taxes, &c., $45,321.39; to the plaintiff for $465,000.

138d St, 127 West, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x99.11, 5-story tenement; M. J. Kingsland against Simon Hecht et al.; W. B. & F. Chamberlin, attorneys; J. F. Judge, referee; due, $26,460.64; taxes, &c., $524.90; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Henry Brady.

55th St, 327 West, n s, 306.8 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5, 3-story dwelling; Wm. H. Davis Free Industrial School for Crippled Children against A. J. Gormley et al.; Cary & Co, attorneys; J. M. Schenck, referee; due, $1,092.91; taxes, &c., $646.06; withdrawn. Chrystie St, 132, e s, 125.7 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, 5-story tenement and stores and 4-story rear tenement; Jefferson County Savings Bank against Carrie Lutz et al.; Cary & Co, attorneys; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $27,585.22; taxes, &c., $1,250.80; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

AT 3208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Stillwell Av, e s, block front between Edson and Baychester Av, 250.89; also Baychester Av, n e corner of Mace Av, —80; also De Reimer Av, s s, 25 ft e of Stillwell Av, 150x100; also Baychester Av, s e corner of Mace Av, 200x80; also Stillwell Av, e s, block front between Palmer and De Reimer Avs, 200x225; also De Reimer Av, n e corner of Waring Av, 225x100; also De Reimer Av, n s, 225 w of Stillwell Av, 25x100; also De Reimer Av, s e corner of Waring Av, 75x100; also Palmer Av, s s, 100 ft w of Waring Av, 50x100; Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings against J. P. Wenninger et al.; Ferriss & S., attorneys; Hyman Becker, referee; due, $19,635.31; taxes, &c., $4,969.40; sold in nineteen parcels to various buyers, at from $200 to $900 per lot.

By Joseph P. Day.

Teller Av, 1087, s w corner of 165th St, 108.11 x18.1x104.4x48.2, 5-story tenement and stores; Jacob Wicks, Jr., against Hadden Realty Co. et al.; Frank Mitchell, attorney; H. M. Stevenson, referee; due, $38,969.02; taxes, &c., $965; to the plaintiff for $32,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Prospect Av, 601, w s, 255 ft n of 150th St, 20x100, 4-story tenement; E. O. Fynes against Rose Russell et al.; C. A. MacHenry, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $11,126.85; taxes, &c., $510.52; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vesey St, 53, s s, 275 ft w of Church St, 25x 82, five-story loft and store building; Isabella Wilson against H. L. Tissot and others; Kantrowitz & E., attorneys; J. Z. Lowe, Jr., referee; due, $6,942.92; taxes, &c., $508.80; subject to first mortgage of $30,000.

St. Nicholas Av, 767, w s, 81.9 ft s of 149th St, 20.4x118.5x19.11x114.1, three-story dwelling; Germania Life Insurance Co. against M. E. Reisig and others; Dulon & R., attorneys; John Reilly, referee; due, $14,989.96; taxes, &c., $107.

127th St, 160 and 162 East, s s, 204.7 ft w of 3d Av, 45.8x99.11, two 3-story dwellings; I. N. Hubbard against W. E. Barnes and others; B. F. Gerding, attorney; Norbert Heinsheimer, referee; due, $332.23.

Bank St, 10, n s, 145.2 ft e of 4th St, 20x 90.1x19.5x90.8, three-story dwelling; New York County National Bank against H. W. Guernsey and others; F. B. Colton, attorney; C. A. O'Neill, referee; due, $4,387.88; taxes, &c., $223.16; subject to prior mortgage, $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

4th St, 377 to 383 East, n s, 172.7 ft e of Avenue D, 71.10x96; two four-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; Eliza Fleischhauer and others, executors, against Max Verschleiser; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; C. L. Hoffman, referee; due, $52,574.37; taxes, &c., $1,113.80.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Henry Brady.

Katonah Av, 4,331, n w corner of 238th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; A. F. Keeler against J. R. Irving and others; Action 1; Samuel Kaye, attorney; Action 2, F. Wagner, referee; due, $2,696.77; taxes, &c., $275.88.

Katonah Av, 4,333, w s, 20 ft n of 238th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $2,699.77; taxes, &c., $220.66.

Katonah Av, 4,335, w s, 40 ft n of 238th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $2,693.07; taxes, &c., $220.66.

Katonah Av, 4,337, w s, 60 ft n of 238th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $2,699.77; taxes, &c., $54.30.

Katonah Av, 4,339, w s, 80 ft n of 238th St, 20x100, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $2,727.17; taxes, &c., $54.30.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,425, w s, 25.6x100; City Real Estate Co. to Max Pollak, 505 East 76th St. Pan. Attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

AV B, 207, s e s, 24x93; Tillie D. Goodman to Rebecca Cohen, 52 Suffolk St. all liens, Jan. 6; address United Mf'g Company, 52 Suffolk St. $1

EAST BROADWAY, 266, n s, 27x—; William Lustgarten to Realty Redemption Co. 68 William St, Jan. 6; attorney, A. Waymann. 68 William St. $1

PARK AV, s e corner of 129th St, 90.11x—; Gustav. R. Fries to Eugenie H. Fries, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1912; Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati, Ohio. $1

RIVINGTON ST, 237, s s, 20x70; John Reilly, referee, to Mary J. Quinn, 582 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 7; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway. $22,000

1ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20.8x100.4; Ernest E. L. Hausmer, referee, to Christopher Pitkin Co, 378 Grand St, Jan. 7, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, J. A. Kohn. 1,406 5th Av $1,600

3D ST, 138 West, s s, 20x50; Albert Blumenstiel, Jr., to Ocean Av, ... attorney, ... $100

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,125

SAME PROPERTY; Frank C. Schiltz to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, in trust for John J. Campbell and others, Jan. 8; attorney, same. $1

17TH ST, 207 East, n s, 22x92; William Cooper to Chester Beach, 80 West 92d St, Jan. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $1

17TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 20x 81; Ray Gutstadt to Carolyn Rothstein, 1,672 Broadway, 1-7 part, Dec. 26; attorney, A. H. Mittleman, 46 Cedar St. $100

19TH ST, 233 East, n s, 22x92; Thomas J. Mooney to Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, 229 East 19th St, (mtg $15,000,) Jan. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway $100

30TH ST, 326 East, s s, 25x98.3; Galland Realty Co. to Maria Gallo, 2 Charles St, (mtg, $13,500,) Jan. 6; attorney, D. M. Gallo, 219 West 10th St. $100

47TH ST, 344 East, s s, 20x34.11; Lambert Suydam to Pincus Siskind, 835 1st Av, all liens, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 B'way $100

LOTS 23, 24, and 26 to 31, map heirs Joseph Thwaites; John Perry to Katherin Brown, 200 East 102d St, Jan. 7; attorney, E. Califano. 4,521 3d Av. $100

OLD

Real Estate

30 cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Private residence for sale. 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

Executors Sale.—Two-family house; 225 82d St. For particulars see R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom; white enamel bedrooms; Mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price, $2,750; far below value; will accept $100 cash; balance $15 month. Call or write, B. Ackerman, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

Forest Hills, L. I.—My plot of four lots in Sage Foundation for sale; choice corner; splendid opportunity; a small amount of cash required. A. B. Clark, 37 Madison Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Fanwood.—Modern houses, new and up to date; very cheap; very good; on easiest of terms; Fanwood is a beautiful town, and must be seen to be appreciated; send for pictures and free tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Westfield.—Semi-bungalow, $4,275; terms like rent; high ground, steam heat, gas, electric light; all conveniences; near station and trolley; result—to save rent and buy a home. Home and Gardens Co., H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Private house below 96th, west side; give fully rented 5-story triple in exchange. Heney, 507 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30 cents a line.

TO RENT, FOR A PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS, A 5-STORY BUILDING AT 62-64 GREENE ST., 50-FOOT FRONT, WITH ALL KNOWN IMPROVEMENTS AND VERY LOW INSURANCE RATE; VERY MODERATE RENT. APPLY TO YOUR OWN BROKER OR TO L. ERSTEIN & BRO., 345 47TH AV.

DESIRABLE SITES.
WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER.
Vacant Lots Convenient and Well Located;
Large Lofts, Facing East River.
Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Beautiful office and sample room for rent at 561 Av. and 23d St.; rent reasonable. Can call up 6494 Audubon after 7 o'clock.

Desk room; brand new rolltop private desks; in exceptionally light office; telephone; stenographer; mail privilege; $3; new building. 432 4th Av., Room 1,109.

Broadway, 1,544, (46th St.)—Second-story store, entire floor, $75 to $150; offices and studios, $12 up.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $80, $40 up; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths; rooms, $1 and $1.50 up; dinner, 65 and 75 cents. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 684 Morningside.
Special attention given to transient guests.

7th Av., Near 58th St.—Beautifully and completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; new building; $250 monthly.
Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5392.

Will sublet any time seven rooms, 85th, near Broadway, fully furnished, attractive, reasonable; fine location; unfurnished in Oct. Phone 9200 Schuyler, or address M 314 Times Downtown.

116TH ST., 610 WEST.
Two and three room, bath, kitchenette, apartment in select house, furnished for light housekeeping. Telephone Morningside—3040. Thompson.

At moderate rental, two very desirable furnished apartments, five rooms, bath, on West 139th. For further particulars apply Lunan & Co., 4 West 33d.

Nicely furnished, five-room, front apartment, 625 West 135th, two doors from 12th; has piazza door; 10 minutes from Subway. Mrs. Bentley, Morningside 4563.

Riverside Drive 120-125. (North Corner of 84th St.)—Handsomely furnished apartments 9 and 11 all light rooms, three baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

Party leaving town will rent, furnished, eight rooms and two baths; facing Drive. Apply J. J. Peugnot, 552 Riverside Drive; just north 127th St.

To Sublet—6 months from Feb. 1, nicely furnished five-room apartment overlooking the Drive and river; $40; references. M 95 Times.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartment for rent. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Attractively furnished, light, five-room elevator apartment; reasonable; 95th St. River 6180.

East Side.

Park Av., Near 59th St.—Party leaving city will sublet their luxuriously furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; new building; $300 monthly; short lease. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5392.

Large, sunny room and bath; north light; steam heat, electricity; well furnished private home; bargain to right party. 113 East 19th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

Wanted.—Family of four adults desire well-furnished apartment, six light rooms, some large and sunny; refined surroundings; preferably below eighties; monthly rate; immediate possession. W 126 Times.

Gentleman and wife, with highest references, wish to subrent from owner furnished apartment until June; must be in close vicinity of Columbia University; rent not over $50 monthly. Z 299 Times.

Have any number of clients wanting high-class furnished apartments on short lease. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d St. Telephone Murray Hill 5892.

A.—A.—High-class furnished apartments wanted. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

30 cents a line.

West Side.

7 & 8 LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
facing Drive; rent $80 monthly.
The Madrid, 552 Riverside Drive,
just north of 127th St.

To Sublet—Six rooms and bath, handsomely appointed modern apartment, from Feb. 1. 400 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4186 Morningside.

Storage.

30 cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

30 cents a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
TYPEWRITERS RENTED
4 months for $5 and upward.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 5406
956 Broadway, at 23d St. Franklin.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6359 Cortlandt.

Wrought iron goods, brass work, open fireplaces, andirons, fire irons.
All made to order.
T. J. GORKY,
15 Van Buren St., Newark, N. J.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 9 Reade St.

For Office Furniture go to Budd, 71-73 Spring St. Tel. Spring 5483. Special offer this week: Mahogany double desks and telephone booths.

Man's imported fur coat, $100; will also sell complete furnishing of apartment. 857 Cauldwell Av., Bronx. Apartment 41.

SIXTY typewriters slightly used at others, costing $100 each new, to up selling them out. Store, 327 Broadway, near Howard.

Pianos and Organs.

30 cents a line.

STEINWAY upright piano in excellent condition; will sell for $115. Anguera, 216 East 4th St.

Lost

25 cents a line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G7977 for 10 shares, in the name of Miss Emma C. Harrington. Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued.
Miss EMMA C. HARRINGTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

LOST—A chamois bag containing a pearl-taped lavalliere, one long chain studded with pearls, one solitaire diamond ring, one Waltham watch, open face; two gold rings with initials "R. L."; liberal reward. D 72 Times.

LOST.—About 5:45 P. M., Thursday, on west side Park Av., between 60th and 86th Sts., a lady's fur neckpiece. Suitable reward on return to Parker, 103 East 75th St., N. Y.

LOST.—Muff, sable, flat; Bloomingdale's Lexington Av. entrance or 6th Av. and 58th St.; liberal reward. Return Watrous, 222 West 59th St.

LOST—One-half of a cuff link; oval gold piece, set with small diamonds and emeralds. Reward for return to 346 Broadway, Room 920.

LOST—Near Broadway and 181st, garnet necklace, bracelet and pin, topaz necklace of green beads. Return to Apt. 9D, 419 West 119th. Reward.

LOST.—Thursday morning, between 97th and 98th Sts. and Broadway, black handbag; reward. Return to Mrs. A. E. Fish, 243 West 98th.

LOST.—Silver vanity case, New Year's eve, between 79th-82d Sts.; initials G. A. M.; liberal reward. MARSHALL, 315 West 79th St.

LOST.—Near 151st St. and St. Nicholas Av., black wallet containing checks and cash. Liberal reward. Groves, 94 Hamilton Place.

LOST—Turquoise brooch surrounded with large diamonds; reward. Apply at Adlon Apartments, 200 West 54th St., Apt. 9F.

LOST.—Jan. 7, on West 40th St. or 5th Av., silver mesh bag; name engraved inside; reward. Hotel Schuyler, West 45th St.

LOST—Pearl and platinum bracelet; value of bracelet as reward; no questions. Wm. H. Silk, 302 West 22d St.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot pin, between 66th and 100th; reward. Bolet, 209 West 97th.

LOST—Railroad ticket from Montreal to Winnipeg; reward. Stern, 1,838 Park Av.

LOST—A coral cameo pin; reward. Return to Dr. Jarrett, 1 West 101st St.

LOST—Mesh bag; "I. M. L."; reward value of bag. Notify 3,096 Bush. W.

$100 REWARD
for watch, gray enameled case, ornamented with diamond, attached to a pearl and diamond neck chain. Lost between Altman's and Stern's on Thursday afternoon. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 reward for diamond ornament on black velvet band, lost January 8th, between 12 and 1 o'clock, between 17 East 38th St. and 5th Av., and Park Av. and 84th St. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$200 REWARD.
Pearl necklace of 95 small pearls and diamond clasp, lost Jan. 7, vicinity of 60th or 70th St.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

WILL the finder of caracul muff in Century Theatre, after Wednesday night's performance, please communicate A 134 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dec. 27, West 87th St., Broadway, large English brindle bulldog; License 10,-905; liberal reward. Birdner, 563 Amsterdam Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

$25 reward for return of yellow pomeranian dog lost Wednesday evening from 2 West 53d St. Answers to name of Pito. Return above address.

Business Opportunities

30 cents a line.

Structural and ornamental iron work corporation with good plant and large prospects requiring $5,000-$10,000 additional capital; might offer investor treasurership at good salary; this is chance for some rich father to put his son into good business. Answer M 99 Times.

Important executive position open for man of ability, energy, good character, and $5,000 cash; permanent or temporary investment optional; good income; manufacturing and commercial business. Address Executive, M 113 Times.

Wanted—American of capacity able to invest conservatively not less than $3,000 in a business capable of large development; party acquainted with advertising preferred. Address M 119 Times.

EMPLOY the unemployed. Small capital needed. Spare time. 27 mail order plans. Send for particulars. Dept. F, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL SALES AGENT wanted for good paying business; some capital necessary; investigate this. See Mr. Finch, 617 Marbridge Bldg., between 2 and 5 P. M.

Competent man wanted as manager for structural and machine shop, able to take financial interest; might offer Treasurership. M 294 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing cost, 5 cents; wholesale price, 21 cents; staple in large demand; patented; interest offered to increase. W 133 Times.

PARTNER wanted in an established cloak and suit house; orders on hand. D 73 Times.

Author has vaudeville act booked; needs $100; partnership offered; investigate. W 132 Times.

Wanted, high-class specialty as side line for small theatres. Z 290 Times.

End of lease for sale, with oportunity for renewal. 259 Fifth Av.

Business Loans.

30 cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Business Notices

30 cents a line.

Expert literary criticism.
Errors corrected.
$1.00 for 2,000 words.
30 cents each successive 1,000.

Evenings, or Write
J. Helm, 156 West 122d St., N. Y. C.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10, delivered. Telephone, Cortland 1332. William Gray, 98 Nassau.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1417. Nel. 50 Pine.

THE WILLETT PRESS
for the better printing that betters business.
Five West Twentieth.

I pay highest cash price for gold, silver and platinum. Fuller & Co., 102 Fulton St.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

30 cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; fine table; elevator.

71 MADISON AV.
Large and small rooms, with board; telephone; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive large rooms; private baths; small rooms; excellent table; telephone.

342 Lexington Av., (39th and 40th St.)
Homelike room; suitable two; substantial meals.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Clean, comfortable, sunny rooms; steam, phone; best board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

47TH, 238 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; private house; board optional.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST—LA GRANGE.
Choice accommodations; double rooms, $10; single, $7.50; transient, $1.50 day; superior cuisine.

57TH ST., 359 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor; good board; reference; reasonable; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking; parlor dining; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

68TH STREET, 58 WEST.
Table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; second floor; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; large double front rooms; private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; home cooking; superior accommodations.

78D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable single room; quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

74TH, 121 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; near bath; excellent home table; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 139 WEST.—Desirable front, sunny double room, with board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large well-heated room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny, double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; guests accommodated.

78TH, 156 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; excellent board; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet, on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Nice sunny rooms; newly furnished; electricity; generous table; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome room; private baths; also medium; electricity; French cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references; moderate.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Sunny room, strictly high-class; table board; references necessary

82D, 52 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; excellent bath; reasonable; references. Telephone.

86TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large room; private bath; meals unusually good; table guests.

70 WEST 87TH ST.
Excellent dinners; refined house; reasonable rates.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Sunny medium-sized third-floor front room; table guests.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—All home comforts; bright rooms; well furnished; heated; good meals; congenial boarders; table guests.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; high-class boarding; table guests accommodated; parlor dining. J. Potter Hollan.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Just opened; most desirable, newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; select house; excellent table; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; Southerners.

118TH 544 WEST.—Double room, with board; table guest; home cooking; references.

115TH, 006 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, most desirable neighborhood, near Riverside Drive; one block Subway express; elevator apartment; every convenience; breakfast or board optional; Southern cooking. Rothwell.

118TH.—Small room; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate. Inquire 560 West 113th St.

123D, 111 WEST.—Large, light, front room, suitable for two; running water; ample closet space; southern exposure; reasonable.

131ST, 245 WEST.—Several large, single, connecting and separate rooms; well-heated, scrupulously clean house; first-class home table, $6 weekly up. Call to-day.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

148TH, (414 Convent Av.,) near 148th.—Large front room in private family.

160TH, WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Comfortable room; elevator apartment; references.

161ST, 558 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; homelike; moderate; references. 7392 Audubon.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
THE LODGE,
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (127th St.)—Refined home; excellent board; couple, gentleman. Tel. 3753 Morning.

WEST END AV., 879.—Corner room; excellent meals; fine home; Subway; reasonable; reference.

Country Board.

30 cents a line.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large, sunny rooms, modern conveniences, private baths, hot-water heat, open fires; station auto; 42 minutes N. Y.; elevation 550; magnificent panoramic view; healthful, restful environment. Booklet. Telephone, $10-$14. Murray Hill Park, Murray Hill, N. J. (Adjoining Summit.)

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

East Side.

24TH ST., 118 EAST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board. Telephone 5797—Gramercy.

28TH, 109 EAST.—Comfortable, desirable large, small rooms for business men; Subway; $30-$35.

30TH, 131 EAST.—One large room, suitable for two young men; $6 weekly, including board. Madison Square 3624.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences.

32D ST., 34 EAST.—Hotel St. Louis; $6 weekly; several rooms left; running hot and cold water; telephone, bath, near; all outside rooms, newly furnished.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, handsomely furnished, clean rooms; telephone; $6 up.

45TH, 25 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with, without private baths; gentlemen; references; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room; bath; $4.50; two connecting rooms; bath.

55TH ST., 33 EAST.—Excellent, large, quiet room with all conveniences; 'phone; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; southern exposure; modern conveniences; gentlemen; references; telephone.

60TH, 119 EAST.—LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM; CONVENIENCES; GENTLEMEN.

A.—IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat; telephone; convenient transit.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room, bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

MADISON AV., 527—Large, small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

PARK AV., 791.—Furnished room suitable for two or three gentlemen. McCarthy.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; references. 4627 Stuyvesant.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; select.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large back parlor; southern exposure; suitable for three young men.

22D, 269 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable; house quiet, select.

34TH ST., 215 WEST.—Attractive room in modern elevator apartment, near Penn. Station; electricity; telephone; references Phillips.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegant front room; complete; shower bath; electricity; steam; gentlemen preferred.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Splendid, large room; private bath; electricity; steam; kitchenette privileges; select.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.
Newly furnished rooms, quiet residence.

49TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences; moderate.

51ST ST., 854 WEST.—Large room; steam heated; running water; $5 weekly; references.

58D, 62 WEST.—Very desirable single rooms; every convenience; quiet home.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Large, attractive, steam-heated room, private bath; smaller connecting rooms; hot water; $5, $7, $10.

56TH ST., 351 WEST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; exceptionally clean; telephone; quiet house.

59TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small room; gentlemen; reference.

58TH, 126 WEST.—Handsome large room; alcove would make attractive studio. 2260 Columbus.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Sunny, nicely furnished, steam heat; near Broadway; private; Subway. Snyder.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms, with running water; also large room with private bath; references.

68TH ST., 33 WEST.—Furnished rooms; hot running water; location unexcelled; also excellent room; $3 per week.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; select; modern improvements; Subway.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Atractive rooms, suitable two, three; all conveniences; phone; reasonable.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, well-heated room, adjoining bath; phone; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, comfortable, warm room; running water; twin bed; gentlemen preferred. Mrs. A. Helgeson.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large, single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large, warm, comfortable room; suitable for two; running water.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive, sunny single room; southern exposure; references; phone.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished front room; electricity, steam; conveniences. Columbus 3685.

71ST, 151 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; IMMACULATE; REFERENCES.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; $8. Telephone 9987 Columbus.

72D, 268 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor, kitchenette; large, small rooms; private bath.

73D ST., 242 WEST.—Private family can accommodate two or three gentlemen; third floor; rooms single or en suite; reference.

73D, 162 WEST.—Cheerful, southern exposure rooms; running water; references; telephone; Subway express.

73D ST., 108 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

78D, 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room; large closet; washroom adjoining; gentleman.

76TH, 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; smaller room; gentlemen; telephone.

76TH, 242 WEST.—New, beautifully furnished rooms, with, without bath; board optional.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive front room; board optional; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second floor front; southern exposure; running water; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large furnished room, also single room; board if desired; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for couple; reasonable; phone.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.
Nicely furnished large and small rooms.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 217 WEST.—Elegantly newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; modern.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; handsome rooms, modern conveniences; select private house; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; select neighborhood; electric; telephone; references.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Private residence offers floor of three rooms and bath; also small rooms; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, medium; telephone; references; reasonable; private family.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Light, clean comfortable, electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler. Haskins.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large room, with lavatory; small room; private; reference.

85TH ST., 207 WEST.—Parlor suite, piano, library; for refined, permanent people; meals optional. Curtis. 7238 Schuyler.

86TH, (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, elevated; breakfast optional.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; modern apartment. Apt. 23.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable two, $6 to $8 weekly; conveniences.

92D, 204 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, three windows, one flight up. Possons.

93D, 107 WEST.—Sunny front room, $4; bath on floor; parlor; telephone.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished small room; top floor; gentlemen preferred; references.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; suitable gentleman; adjoining bath; near Subway express, "L"; $4 weekly.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Beautiful room for two in private family; board optional; references.

95TH ST., 171 WEST.—Attractive; steam heat; running water; refined surroundings.

9 WEST 98TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large room and alcove; running water; kitchennette; suitable for two.

99TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Comfortable single outside room; electric light and telephone. C. B.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, single, attractive room, elevator apartment, near Riverside. Tomlinson.

99TH, 309 WEST, (Apt. 8 D.)—Light, convenient, bath adjoining; exceptional, business man or woman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsome front room; private house; bath; every convenience; breakfast. Mrs. F. E. Greene.

102D, 208 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Large front room; southern exposure; private house; desirable for man and wife; references.

102D, 216 WEST.—Desirable outside rooms; every convenience, including bath; reasonable; select.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suitable business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 69 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; all modern conveniences; private entrance. Burrow.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; lavatory; also smaller rooms.

116TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Attractive single room, running water. 'Phone 4834 Morningside. White.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Handsome large room; plenty hot water and heat; excellent table.

122D, 523 WEST.—Connecting steam-heated, sunny rooms; unusually desirable; moderate. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Phone Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Warm, comfortable rooms, modern apts.; all conveniences; shower, electricity; reasonable rates; No. 2 R. E.

140TH ST., 510 WEST.—Attractive room with small family; lady preferred; elevator; references. Apt. 22.

144TH, 559 WEST.—Cozy room adjoining bath; steam; congenial, homelike; telephone; $7.50. Hammer.

155TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; Subway; references.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; near Broadway.

179TH ST., 608 WEST.—Heated rooms, double and single; bath; all conveniences; board optional.

191ST, 604 WEST.—Large outside room; all improvements; Subway; reasonable; gentleman. Apartment 21.

6,120
BROADWAY,
CORNER 124TH ST.
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
ROOMS; MODERN CONVENIENCES; BATH; ELEVATOR; TELEPHONE SERVICE NIGHT AND DAY; NEAR SUBWAY; CROSSTOWN CARS AND THEATRES; ROOMS, THREE TO SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK; BOARD FIVE DOLLARS ADDITIONAL. MORNINGSIDE 3766.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d.)—Large attractive, single, double; all conveniences. Wells.

84 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE (116TH ST.)
Elegant room, overlooking Morningside Park, reasonable. Apartment 5B.

NEAT FRONT ROOM, elevator telephone; homelike; on beautiful St. Nicholas Av., (161st St.) Casey.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 824 (151st St.)—Neat front room; elevator, telephone; homelike. Kasey.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 66th. Phone 10241 Columbus.
Rooms from $3 to $10 per week.
All improvements; subway and "L" one block; restaurant; transients, $1 up $3 per day.

Furnished Rooms

30 cents a line.

West Side.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent room; private bath; excellent plumbing; electricity; large closets; private family; near 91st Subway; reference.

Brooklyn.

WILLOW ST., 76, (Heights.)—Large, comfortable room, with private family; adjacent Bridge and Subway; $4. Telephone 6865 Main.

6TH AV., 1875.—Nicely furnished rooms; running hot, cold water; also back parlor.

ST. MARK'S AVENUE, 59.—Nicely furnished, heated; near Subway and park; phone.

WILLOW ST., 146.—Large, small rooms; hot, cold running water; heat. 6060 Main.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

30 cents a line.

COMFORTABLE, airy room wanted in modern apartment; telephone, shower, &c.; walking distance of 42d St.; best references furnished. Address, giving price per month, Business Man, A 132 Times.

A REFINED LADY, with best of references, wishes two rooms and sitting room, well furnished, light, and sunny; preferably on Morningside, between 115th and 120th; $10 weekly. Z 299 Times.

Help Wanted Female

15 cents a line.

A well educated woman, over 25, capable of earning $30 per week, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; salary and commission. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, experienced; accuracy and neatness essential. Answer in own handwriting, stating full particulars and salary expected. M 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced double entry. Answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. W 106 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR WASH GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR DRESS GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

HOUSEWORK.—Young white woman, general housework, sleep home, small family, washing outside; references. Apartment 1, 526 West 122d St.

NURSEMAID wanted for small child; personal city references required. Apply 315 West 100th St., before 10 A. M., or in evening.

NURSE.—A graduated night supervisor; experienced; give full particulars by mail only. 138 2d St., N. Y. City.

PUPIL NURSES wanted. Apply People's Hospital, 203 2d Av.

SALESLADIES.—Two young ladies between 25 and 35 years of age, to learn our business as salesladies; good education and address; honest and energetic; guarantee and commission. Ryan, 156 5th Av.

SHORTHAND TEACHER.—First-class teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand and English wanted. Address full particulars, Isaac Pitman Sons, 2 West 45th St.

WOMAN, refined, to live in institution and assist in care and training of girls. Apply in writing, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

ABLE TEACHERS of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, respectively; must have experience in standard schools. B 56 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Man of experience, capable of producing results, for publication with big future; commission basis. Boxing World, 134 East 25th St., New York.

A MAN who is a live wire to take charge of established company assembling automobiles (capacity 500 cars a year) near New York City wanted; state fully experience, positions held, and salary expected; replies treated as confidential. D 353 Times Downtown.

AN ENERGETIC MAN may earn $100 monthly profits in the mail order business; spare time at first; send for particulars. Dept. E Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N.Y.

BOOKKEEPER, who is stenographer and writes good hand, is wanted by active downtown corporation; salary $18 per week; address in own handwriting, stating age and experience. M 321 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS.

Only those with experience on White commercial cars; must know Brooklyn and have department store experience; $18 per week; steady work. Answer, stating age, experience, &c., S. P., Box 133 Times.

ENGRAVER on book stamps; steady employment to first-class man. Stark & Selig, 458 West Broadway, New York.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESMEN FOR THEIR WASH GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF SALESMEN FOR THEIR DRESS GOODS SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GOOD permanent position for young man as assistant bookkeeper; must be an exceptionally good penman, intelligent, and ambitious to learn. Address in own handwriting, with references. Box 55 320 Times Downtown.

PLATE PRINTERS.—Require several plate printers. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building, Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—Intelligent young man to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-fashioned firm; commission. Apply Pickert Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th.

SALESMEN.—Remunerative employment for well-dressed men over 40 selling household necessity direct to consumer; all sales based on introduction from one customer to the other; commission. Schoenfeld, 55 West 15th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write for outfit proposition. Clark, Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,019 Association Building, Chicago, Ill.

Help Wanted, Male

15 cents a line.

SALESMAN WANTED by well-known manufacturer, to handle high-grade specialty sold to manufacturers; exceptional opportunity for big commission man with knowledge of factory systems and operations; protected territory. Apply P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN wanted for New England and New York States, up-to-date house specializing $16.50 and $24 lingerie waists. Will only consider man with big following. Commission basis. D 59 Times.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity with well-known manufacturer for junior salesman to learn high-grade specialty work; salary, commission. Address P. O. Box M., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

SALESMAN WANTED, experienced, on popular line of skirts, with open territory; references required; commission basis. Baron & Heitner, 142-146 West 24th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress salesman wanted to call on upper States. Rosenfeld Co., 34 West 27th. Salary and commission.

SALESMAN on children's dresses; side line, road; commission, drawing account. Lichtenstien, 525 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced retail clothing salesmen wanted for Winnipeg; salary. Apply Room 517, Aberdeen Hotel, 10 to 11.

SALESMAN with established trade; line of ladies' hats for the jobbing trade; commission. Solowits & Klein, 130 Greene St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery salesman; city retail trade; reference; salary, commission. W 136 Times.

SILK SALESMAN.—One having established trade in silks, and who can show record of results

SUFFRAGISTS SPICE ANTI MASS MEETING

Applaud the Speakers in the Wrong Places and Interrupt.

SETH LOW ON THE STAGE

One Speaker Announces That Women Who Want to Vote Believe in Free Love.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage held its first big mass meeting in New York in Aeolian Hall last evening. There was a good-sized audience present, and the association showed its strong masculine backing in the large number of men Vice Presidents, three times the number of women who sat on the stage.

It had been rumored that there would be exciting interference from the suffragists at the meeting. Several suffragists were present, and they applauded certain points in the addresses in the wrong places, according to the viewpoint of the speakers. One little old man, who is not affiliated with any of the suffrage associations, but who drops in at different headquarters occasionally, made several interruptions with but little coherency, and was finally quieted by threats of being put out by the usher.

The anti-suffragists resented the interruptions and called for fair play, and the latter part of the evening was comparatively free from interruption. The Vice Presidents on the stage, prominent among whom was Seth Low, applauded heartily when Mrs. A. J. George of Brookline, Mass., who was one of the speakers, said:

"You can see by this meting to-night how the suffragists are going to purify politics."

No oral questions were permitted from the audience, but as many as possible of those that were sent up in writing were answered. One of these said:

"Why do the anti-suffragists ally themselves with the liquor and the white slave interests?" The answer was:

"You might as well say that the W. C. T. U. women ally themselves with the liquor interests because both they and the liquor interests worked against the canteen, but no one would be so foolish as to say that this was the case."

The most enthusiastic applause of the evening followed the statement from the platform, "You may be interested to know that this question printed on a yellow (the suffrage color) postcard has been forbidden the mails." One anti-suffragists in the audience gave little shrieks of joy at this as she applauded.

Another question was, Why were the anti-suffragists always casting innuendoes at the suffragists in regard to their belief and care for family life? Miss Chittenden, President of the association, answered this by saying that it was the only conclusion that could be drawn from some of the suffragist literature.

"When I read what Josephine Harper Cooley says about desires of the younger suffragists," said Mrs. George, "the wish of the women to be allowed the freedom of morals which has been accepted as the standard for men, I cannot help thinking that the suffragists believe in free love."

The stage of the hall was decorated with American flags and the black, white, and old rose colors of the association and a table at the front had a cover of black and white, and on it a large vase of American Beauty roses, which the association has chosen for its emblem. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the President, wore an evening gown of rose silk.

Mrs. George and Miss M. E. Pitt, associate editor of The Metal Trades Review, who spoke as a working woman, wore black gowns and American Beauty roses. John Martin, member of the Board of Education, who said he was born a Democrat, but was only an anti-suffragist by marriage, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman were other speakers.

Coin cards were given out at the door for those interested in opposing the women who want the vote, and Miss Chittenden asked all in the audience to help, even at a sacrifice to themselves.

"Don't give the money you would ordinarily give to charity," she said, "but forego a new hat or a pair of gloves, theatre or opera tickets—and perhaps the men would be willing to give up some of their cigar money."

Rabbi Silverman was earnest in his denunciation of the suffragists.

"The Lord God does not ask men and women to vote," he said. "The Lord God manages the world without the help of men or women, and now you propose to turn the hands of progress backward, fly in the face of nature and against the will of God."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, was on the platform with Mrs. Francis M. Scott and Mrs. Frits A. Achelis. Among the men were Seth Low, Francis S. Bangs, S. B. Chittenden, John A. Church, Dr. W. K. Draper, Charles S. Fairfield, Hamilton R. Fairfax, Nelson H. Henry, Edward S. Martin, Dr. Alfred Meyer, B. Aymar Sands, George W. Seligman, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Talcott Williams, and George Zabriskie. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was in the audience, it was said.

SUFFRAGE DIVIDES WOMEN.

One Club Withdraws Candidates for Newark Office.

The names of women given to Mayor Haussling of Newark by Mrs. John Contrell, Jr., in behalf of the Educational Committee of the Contemporary Club to select a woman to fill a vacancy in the Board of Education were withdrawn yesterday. This action brought out the fact that the club and the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey were not in accord, though both organizations want the Mayor to appoint a woman.

The trouble between the organizations came about because Mrs. Abram Van Winkle appeared at the Newark City Hall on Wednesday with a delegation from the Political Union at the same time as the delegation of the Contemporary Club. The critics of Mrs. Van Winkle attacked her for introducing the subject of suffrage.

Mrs. Van Winkle said that she as President of the Women's Political Union appeared by special appointment to attend the hearing and had nothing to do with the club's delegation, and that she did not speak until after all of the speakers for the club had finished. Mrs. Van Winkle also took exception to the attempt of Mrs. Contrell to apologize for the presence of the delegation from the Political Union.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Van Winkle's address she presented the name of Mrs. Charlotte Tatham as a candidate for Mayor Haussling to consider. The withdrawal of the list by the Contemporary Club leaves that organization in the position of not favoring any candidate.

WILL SUE MONATON CO.

Attorney General Holds That It Has Violated the Banking Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Proceedings against all real estate companies transacting a banking business alleged to be in violation of the law will soon be begun by Attorney General Carmody, co-operating with the State Banking Department. This announcement was made to-day by the Attorney General.

The Monaton Realty Investing Company of New York will be made a defendant, the Attorney General says. The Appellate Court recently held that it was doing an unauthorized business. It had sold about $1,000,000 worth of certificates. Forfeiture of its charter and the appointment of a receiver will be demanded. Among other promises made by the company, it is said, was one that investors would obtain the return of their money and 6 per cent. interest. This Mr. Carmody construes as a violation of the banking law.

The company was organized as a business corporation to deal in real estate and the loaning of money. It also engaged in the business of making contracts with individuals by which, in consideration of the payment of certain sums, the corporation agreed to the return of the deposits and the interest as well as a portion of the profits.

The contention of the Attorney General is that the corporation never was authorized to engage in business under any provision of the banking law and that when it promised to return a specified interest to depositors it began to exercise the rights of a banking institution.

THE ASTOR AUTO SHOW.

New Record for Sales Established at Tenth Annual Salon.

The tenth annual Importers' Automobile Salon, which closes at the Astor to-morrow night, has set a new record for sales. While the foreign car exhibitors received most of the orders, the two American cars which are being shown at the salon, the Simplex and the S. G. V., captured more than their proportionate share of the business, the former reporting six retail sales up to last night. Many of the exhibitors followed their regular custom and refused to state the number of sales made and the names of the buyers.

All four of the Bugatti cars on exhibition have been sold. August Belmont visited the salon yesterday afternoon, and is said to have bought the big Mercedes with the silver-plated aluminum body. The De Dion Bouton and Lancia have also done an excellent business. The attendance this year has also surpassed that of any of the previous salons, which is another indication of the renewed interest in foreign cars. This is perhaps a reflection of the substantial reduction in the import duties on automobiles as provided in the new tariff. Among the persons at the salon yesterday were Mr. Belmont, Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. George Gould, "Diamond Jim" Brady, C. Leggitt Blair, James A. Blair, James Good, George Bulloch, Tyler Morse, William Stewart, Lewis Morris, Howard Maxwell, and Harry Harkness.

TO WAR ON BOGUS LAWYERS

County Association Resolves to Put Them Out of Business.

The New York County Lawyers' Association met in the Hotel Astor last night to review the events of 1913 and to extend greetings to the newly elected Justices of the Supreme Court and the Judges of General Sessions and the City Court. Ex-Judge William J. Wallace presided. In the speeches attention was called to the many notaries public who practiced law illegally, and it was resolved to co-operate in the work of detecting and putting them out of business.

Supreme Court Justice Cardozo said that all lawyers ought to bend their energies to the task of effecting this reform. It was said that the interpretations of law made by many of these illegal practitioners was of a character to bring the legal profession into disrepute.

Give Job to Reformed Pickpocket.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—The Court of Pardons has paroled from the prison here John Shevlin, an expert pickpocket. A detective agency of New York believes that the man had reformed, and has offered him a job. Shevlin and Charles Rohrer were sentenced in 1908 to serve fourteen years in prison. Rohrer died in prison some time ago.

AUTO THUGS ATTACK GIRLS AND AN ACTOR

Answering Appeal for Protection, Goldstein Is Felled to Sidewalk.

WOMAN STRUCK AT PHONE

Had Just Told Police Headquarters Chauffeurs Were Going to Shoot a Man.

David Goldstein, a young actor whose home is at 771 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was walking in 169th Street with three companions at 10 o'clock last night when from around the corner in Tiffany Street came screams of fear, and there suddenly appeared two girls who rushed to them as if for protection.

"Save us, save us," they cried.

There was no time for explanations, for just then around the corner came a big black touring car, and as it pulled up at the curb two young men jumped from the tonneau. One of these carried a blackjack and the other a revolver.

"So," they said, "you're the guys, are you?"

And at that they attacked Goldstein and his amazed companions. Goldstein was feeling chivalrous and full of fight and, picking out the man with the revolver, he lunged out at him. His reward was a smashing blow on the head with the butt end of the pistol, and he dropped to the sidewalk and stayed there. Meanwhile the other three were giving way, but the armed men had lost interest. The girls had fled toward Fox Street and had taken refuge in the drugstore there on the northwest corner.

George Elison, the druggist, was back in the prescription department and heard one of the girls who had gone to the telephone ask for Police Headquarters and tell over the wire her fear that a man was going to shoot her. The druggist came around in front just in time to see the door open and a young man enter. The receiver was just dropping into its hook on the telephone when the young man lifted his hand, weighted with something—blackjack or revolver—and struck the girl down.

She went in a heap, and her companion, in terror, ran and hid in the prescription department. Ellison was running forward then and he saw that there were two men, the one who had struck the girl and one who had held the door open for him. Toward the curb both men retreated, leaped into their waiting automobile, and drove off.

Both Goldstein and the girl needed treatment for deep scalp wounds, but both were able to tell what had happened, to Detective Meyer and Acting Captain Gallagher, who came from the Morrisania Station. The girls said they were Ruth Johnson of 1,182 Fox Street and Rita Rocke of 908 Freeman Street. They admitted without hesitation that, although only seventeen years old, each had spent a year in the House of the Good Shepherd.

The men, of the automobile, they said, were chauffeurs whom they had met near Fox Street on 169th Street, and with whom they had gone joy riding on more than one occasion. The friendliness stopped a week ago, they said, when the chauffeurs announced their decision to have the girls go out at night to make money for them. They had refused and had been told that they would be killed for their refusal.

The last week, they said, had been one of dread, and last night, for the first time, they had met the chauffeurs again. The rest the police had already been told. The girls were able to supply the detectives with names and a search for the chauffeurs was started at once.

Ban on Tango Ends a Ball.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Because Capt. Glover of Company L of the Tenth Regiment, in White Plains, has put a ban on the tango and other new dances, it is said that the annual military ball will be abandoned here. Crusader Commandery of the Knights Templar of White Plains intended to give its ball on Jan. 16 in the armory, but when the members learned that the fancy dances had been tabooed, the officers arranged to dance in the White Plains Club, where there will be no censor.

ONCE RICH, TURNS CROOK.

Former Prominent Business Man Confesses He's a Thief.

In pleading guilty to an indictment charging forgery before Judge Fawcett in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday, Harry J. Mercer, as he called himself, told the Court that he was once a wealthy business man of Los Angeles, Cal. A fire destroyed his establishment four months ago, he said, and he did not have the courage to face his creditors, so he fled from the town. Without funds, he said he turned to a criminal life.

Mercer was arrested a few days ago in Brooklyn after he tried to sell property which he did not own. He had collected $200 from Edward Taurney, a retired broker of Westfield, N. J., who wanted to buy the property. Taurnay discovered that Mercer was not the owner of the property, and when he met him by appointment to complete the bargain the police caught the offender. When arrested Mercer gave his name as Meyers.

PORTRAIT OF GOV. HIGGINS.

Likeness of Former Executive to be Hung in the Capitol.

A portrait in oils of the late Frank W. Higgins, one time Governor of New York, will be given to the State next Thursday to be hung in the Executive Chamber. Painted by Eugene E. Speicher, it is the gift of a number of men who were close to Mr. Higgins in his political life. Judge Cuthbert W. Pound will make the presentation, and Gov. Glynn will receive the picture. A portrait by the same artist of ex-Lieut.-Gov. M. Linn Bruce will be presented at the same time.

Among the men who will attend the formal presentation are Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, ex-Gov. Horace White, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Judge Julius M. Mayer, George W. Aldridge, Clark Timmerman, and P. Tecumseh Sherman.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. T'm'w & Wed., 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS
In J. M. BARRIE'S NEW 4-ACT COMEDY.
THE LEGEND OF LEONORA
By the author of "What Every Woman Knows."

HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tu-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
"BIG LAUGHING SUCCESS" —EVE. WORLD.
"WILL KEEP HIM IN TOWN A LONG TIME."—TRIBUNE. "ONE LONG LAUGH."—SUN.
WM. COLLIER
in the 3-hour laugh-a-minute comedy.
A LITTLE WATER ON THE SIDE "Greeted with roars of laughter." —Herald. "Perfect chaser." —World.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:30.
"The Land of Promise" is full of promise for Billie Burke."—Herald.
MISS BILLIE BURKE
in W. S. Maugham's Greatest Success.
THE LAND OF PROMISE.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. First Matinee To-m'w.
Eva Moore & H. V. Esmond
and the Entire London Criterion Co. in H. V. ESMOND'S Farcical Comedy, ELIZA COMES TO STAY as for over 6 mos. at the Criterion, London.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. MATINEE TO-M'W. 2:20.
MABEL AND EDITH TALIAFERRO
in RACHEL CROTHERS' NEW COMEDY,
YOUNG WISDOM

BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
"THE PLAY OF THE YEAR. FRANCES STARR A REVELATION."—EVE. WORLD.
Frances Starr
in HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE SECRET

GLOBE B'way & 46th. LAST 2 Nights. Last Mat. T'm'w.
Ann Swinburne
in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess
NEXT MON. (JAN. 12)—Seats NOW.
THE QUEEN OF THE MOVIES.
THOS. W. RYLEY'S New Musical Comedy.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. T'm'w & Wed.
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy.
The Little Cafe
By Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow & Wednesday, 2:15.
Wm. H. Crane—Douglas Fairbanks
With Amelia Bingham & Patricia Collinge
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